Hawaiian Gazette.

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DOINGS OF A DAY IN TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

Considerable Work Cut Out for the Next Few Days of the Session.

Bills on second reading, with the continuation of the flood of petitions and resolutions, occupied the attention of the House and Senate yesterday, and through it all ran the spirit of waiting for the County bill. This measure has at length been translated, and is still in the hands of the printer.

The translators were much behind in their work, a close corporation having been formed so that the last copy of the measure was only given to the printer within four days, and consequently there will be material delay. This delay may cause a rupture between the Senate and the House, for the printing being left in the hands of the latter, the upper body is now compelled to wait, and take time that should be devoted to that measure for preliminaries which might be simply morning business, if the one bill which is to have right of way in both bodies was before them. One member of the upper body said yesterday that he would move that the Senate proceed and have its measure printed separately if the bill was not forthcoming very soon.

The House placed in the hands of its Committee on Public Health and Education the investigation of the charges against the Board of Health, relieving the House from the necessity of sitting for the purpose of hearing the matter, thus saving time that is badly needed in the general business of the session.

The Senate is hard at work getting its measures to the stage of final action, so that there will be no delay chargeable against the upper house when the time approaches for the adjournment of the session. License matters were given most attention in the Senate, a second gas franchise being requested.

During the afternoon Speaker Beckley of the House had on the Speaker's stand beside him, Admiral Beckley, and for a shorter time, President Crabbe of the Senate, introducing them to the House with a few words at the close of the day.

IN THE HOUSE.

At the meeting of the House yesterday morning, following the tedious reading of the minutes, the special message from the Governor, submitted on Saturday, was read and referred to the Committee on Printing.

A communication was read from Attorney-General Andrews, accompanied by a letter from the High Sheriff explanatory of the deductions made from the pay of police officers in various parts of the islands for uniforms and telephone rentals. Mr. Andrews suggested that, with a shortage of money in last year's police appropriation, no other course had been possible, and said that he would be compelled to ask the Legislature for an emergency appropriation for the police department. This communication was in response to a resolution passed in the House some days ago.

On motion of Harris, the communication was referred to the new Police Committee.

A second communication from the Attorney-General stated emphatically that the appropriation of $30,000 for the last fiscal period was not calculated and would not suffice to carry on the police business of the growing Territory, and that an emergency appropriation of $1200 would be necessary. The communication was referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

Harris moved that the House take up the consideration of Senate Bill No. 9, which is the act to prevent the importation of fruit pests. The bill passed its second reading by title, and was referred to the Committee on Printing.

SOME NEW PETITIONS.

The presentation of petitions and resolutions was in order, and a number were handed in, as follows:

From A. G. Serrao, damages during plague epidemic at Hilo in 1900. To Public Health Committee.

From people of Waikamalo and Upper Manlua, Hawaii, $10,000 for road through homesteads. To Public Lands Committee.

From people of Kaola (Puna) and other places near by, $14,000 for road to Kahualea. To Public Lands Committee.

From people of Maui, $15,000 for road from Kihei to Kanalo. To Public Expenditures Committee.

From people of Oahu, for an act incorporating Oahu into one city and county government.

From residents of Puna, for post office at Opihikao.

EMERGENCY APPROPRIATION.

From the Finance Committee Harris made a report calling for the following emergency appropriations for the various departments of the Territorial government:

Your Finance Committee, to whom the emergency estimate for appropriations for the present fiscal period as submitted in a message from the Governor, beg leave to report as follows:

The Judiciary Department, Supreme and Circuit Courts, require $18,250 and of interpreters not especially provided for, $300, making a total of $18,550.

We beg to state that the amount asked for is to carry the running expenses of these Courts from January 1st to June 30th, 1903, and recommend that these items be inserted in the estimates as requested.

The Department of Public Works have requested the appropriation of $110,000 to carry them to June 30, 1903, the amounts apportioned as follows:

Roads and bridges, Fourth District, including Nuuanu Avenue, Honolulu, $25,000; roads and bridges, Fifth District, Honolulu, $10,000; dredging Honolulu harbor, $25,000; landings and buoys, Honolulu, $5,000; expenses of the sewers, Honolulu, $1,500; repairs and furniture, government building, $5,000; roads and bridges, general, all islands, $10,000; landings and buoys, general, $3,000; landings and buoys, Hawaii, $5,000; Hilo Water Works, or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete contract, $9,000; completion of road, Huehue to N. Kona or so much thereof as may be necessary to complete contract, $5,000; re-locating road between Ookala and Kukalau, Hawaii, $5,000; Waimea wharf, Kauai, $1,500. Total, $110,000.

SOME ADDITIONS MADE.

In regard to these items as requisitioned for by this Department your Committee beg to report that on the item of roads and bridges, Fifth District, Honolulu, we had added thereto the sum of $2000 for additional needed improvements, making the amount $12,000. Landings and buoys, Honolulu, we have added thereto the sum of $10,000 as your Committee find that this sum will be necessary to repair some wharves that are at present in an unsafe condition, more particularly, the Oceanic wharf, which will require immediate repairs to make it safe for vessels to dock there. Under the head of repairs and furniture, Government building, your Committee would advise that the amount be appropriated in two specific appropriations, viz., repairs, $4500, and furniture, $500. All of the other items included in the request of this Department, your Committee recommend that they pass as asked for.

The Department of Public Instruction the following amounts are required:

Reform school, general expenses, food, clothing, tools, etc., $2,400; stationery and incidentals, $1,500. Total, $3,900.

We find in this Department that the appropriation for support of Reform School is almost exhausted, and that the amount as requested will be necessary to carry on the school to June 30, 1903. The appropriation made by the last Legislature was on a basis of forty pupils in the school, and at the present time there are seventy, hence the shortage in the appropriation. On the item of stationery and incidentals, your Committee recommend the appropriation of $1,000.

In the Department of Public Lands, your Committee recommed that the appropriation of $1,800 as asked for be granted.

FOR BOARD OF HEALTH.

In the Board of Health Department the following amounts are asked to be appropriated: General expenses, $2,000; disinfectants and vaccine, $170; fumigation expenses, $4,200; segregation and treatment of lepers, $18,000. Total, $24,370.

In regard to the amounts asked to be appropriated by this Department, your Committee recommend that the total amount as asked for be allowed.

In regard to the Fire Claims, the amount asked to be appropriated for the expenses of payment of claims, $25,000, is a very important one and your Committee recommend the insertion of this amount in the Emergency Appropriation Act. Your Committee would state that this amount will have to be appropriated before anything will be done on the issuing of the $500,000 worth of bonds passed by Act of Congress. Your Committee feel that it is so important that the work of issuing these bonds and placing them so that the claimants may be paid the full amount of their awards as passed by the Fire Claims Commission, that the appropriation of $25,000 should be made, and while the amount may seem large, it need not necessarily all be drawn, but will allow a margin in case of emergency.

TOTALS FOOTED UP.

Your Committee would, therefore, suggest and recommend, that the following amounts be appropriated from the public money now in the Treasury and submit herewith an Act covering the same.

Judiciary Department, $18,550; Department of Public Works, $110,000; Department of Public Instruction, $3,400; Commission of Public Lands, $1,800; Board of Health, $24,370; Fire Claims, $25,000. Total, $195,120.

Harris announced that he had an act to accompany the report, which the secretary was called upon to read. It is a bill making emergency appropriations to meet the needs of the several departments. On motion of Knudsen, the report of the Finance Committee was adopted, and the bill accompanying it passed to first reading.

The Printing Committee reported that Governor Dole had received the bill making an appropriation to pay the expenses of the present session of the House.

The minority of the Committee on Rules reported that the rules of the last session be adopted, with the amendment of one section providing for the appointment of a Police Committee, and the addition of another section defining the duties of that committee. A motion of Paele to adopt the minority report failed, and on motion of Kumalae the majority report was taken up for consideration. Paele got the floor on this, and spoke against the proposed changes in the majority report, under which the House would take the appointment of officers into its own hands, but nobody supported him, and on motion of Harris the majority report was adopted by a party vote, after the Speaker had explained the nature of the changes proposed under its provisions. Then the House took a recess until afternoon.

MANY APPROPRIATIONS ASKED.

The session was resumed at 2 o'clock, the consideration of resolutions still being the order, and Kalli opened with the following items for appropriations for schools and cottage repairs: Kapaa, $17,000; Hanamaulu, $12,000; Hulelo, $7,000; Lawai, $9,000; Koloa, $5,000; Honapepe, $5,000; Makaweli, $5,000; Waimea, $4,000; Kekaha, $1,000; Hanna-

(Continued on page 5.)

HAWAII WANTS COIN FOR PAYING FIRE CLAIMS

W. O. Smith Cables to Know How the Creditors Want Their Money. Dole Replies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 28.

Governor Dole, Honolulu:--How much of the million dollars for payment of fire claims should be in coin? How much in currency? The bonds will be ready next week. The Treasury Department is giving further consideration to the Federal building site exchange. W. O. SMITH.

HONOLULU, February 28.

To Smith, Shoreham, Washington, D, C.: All coins. Currency not wanted. May arrange to sell the bonds here.

DOLE.

The above cablegrams indicate that preparations are almost completed at Washington for the sending of a Treasury agent to Honolulu with the million dollars for the payment of the fire claims. Whether or not this will be delayed by the failure of the legislature to make the appropriation for his expenses is still a question. The work on the bonds is also going steadily forward at Washington and they will probably be ready for shipment here this week. Governor Dole has cabled that the bonds can probably be placed in Honolulu under the provisions of the depository bill introduced by Senator Brown, and this will obviate the necessity of selling them in New York below par.

The information from Mr. Smith that the Treasury Department is giving further consideration to the Bishop site for a public building is also extremely welcome news, as it indicates that Secretary Shaw has hopes of the bill providing for a public building in Honolulu becoming a law, at least at the next session of Congress. If the proposition for the exchange of land is accepted by Secretary Shaw, it will permit of an early beginning of work in case an appropriation is obtained at the next session of Congress.

AMERICAN LAW REVIEW ON HAWAII'S POLITICAL JUDGES

The American Law Review in its issue for January and February has the following:

In a former issue of this publication we called attention to a fantastic decision of a circuit judge at Hilo, in the Territory of Hawaii, holding that the stamp act of that Territory, which was in existence prior to the annexation to the United States, was unconstitutional. It is a matter for congratulation that that decision has now been reversed by the Supreme Court of Hawaii, one judge dissenting, but concurring with the majority of the court that the stamp act is constitutional. It seems that, probably by a clerical misprint, we ascribed the decision of the case at nius prius to Judge Gilbert. The name of the unfortunate judge was Little. Information from trustworthy correspondents is to the effect that about seventy-five per cent of all the decisions of this judge which have been carried to the Supreme Court of the Territory have been reversed. Without intending that our remark shall apply to this, or to any other particular judge, we feel bound to say that it really looks as if the judicial positions of the Hawaiian Islands are used merely as places for defunct politicians. It is said that in another year the President will be called upon to appoint some ten judges to fill vacant judicial positions in those islands. If we may judge of the future by the past, these vacant places will be filled with persons whose only recommendation will consist in their former political service rendered in behalf of politicians now prominent and influential in Washington.

Recurring to the stamp act case, we find that the opinion of the Supreme Court of Hawaii was written by Mr. Justice Perry, and that the official syllabus prepared by the court is as follows: "Chapter 64 of the civil laws of 1897, relating to stamp duties, is not inconsistent with the provisions of Section 8 of Article 1 of the constitution of the United States, and was continued in force by the enabling act. The item in the schedule of that chapter relating to stamps on deeds does not provide for unequal taxation, and is not invalid. A decree in equity required the respondent to give to the complainant a good and sufficient deed to certain land. Held, that the giving of an unstamped deed was not a full compliance with the decree."

The case in which the ruling was made was that of Temikawa vs. Gama, on appeal from the Fourth District, in which the respondent, who had been ordered to file a deed in conformity with a court order, failed to affix the Territorial stamp. Judge Little held "that that law was contrary to the constitution, which provides that 'all duties shall be uniform throughout the United States.'" The Supreme Court holds that the act in question was not specifically repealed by the Organic Act, not even by implication.

The court adds: "The imposition of stamp duties for the purpose of revenue is but a method of taxation—is, clearly, a rightful subject of legislation. It was the intention of Congress, by the Organic Act, to authorize our legislature to pass tax laws. This is further shown by other portions of the act. The exercise of this power by the Territory is inconsistent with the clause of the constitution relating to uniformity."

LILIUOKALANI'S CLAIM COMES TO GRIEF IN SENATE

Foraker Offers a Substitute to the Hawaiian Ditch Bill Removing Bishop Estate Objections.

(SPECIAL CABLEGRAM TO THE ADVERTISER.)

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The amendment to the Appropriation bill granting former Queen Liliuokalani $200,000 in settlement of her "real or pretended claims," was defeated in the Senate today by the conferees. The bill carrying an appropriation for an Hawaiian immigrant station was passed. E. G. WALKER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON March 2.—The conferees on the Appropriation bill agreed to strike out the item granting ex-Queen Liliuokalani $200,000.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The general deficiency appropriation bill has passed the Senate.

Amended Ditch Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Senator Foraker has offered a substitute for the Hawaiian Ditch Company's bill removing the objections to the original measure raised by the Bishop estate.

Supersedes Spanish Law.

MANILA, March 2.—The Government is preparing to promulgate Wright's penal code, which supersedes the ancient system of Spanish jurisprudence.

Millionaire Shot.

MERCED, Cal., March 2.—Henry Cowell, a San Francisco millionaire, was shot today and probably fatally wounded in a farmer's quarrel.

Delegate From Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The House has passed the bill admitting a Delegate in Congress from Porto Rico.

An Old Abuse Abolished.

SACRAMENTO, March 2.—The Governor has signed the bill abolishing the California Bank Commission.

Philippine Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—An effort will be made in the Senate tomorrow to pass the Philippine tariff bill.

Sacramento Keeps Its Own.

SACRAMENTO, March 2.—The bill removing the State capitol to San Jose was defeated in the Senate.

Pilgrims in Rome.

ROME, March 2.—Seventy thousand pilgrims are in the city to attend the jubilee of the Pope tomorrow.

Philippine Coinage Settled.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The President has signed the Philippine Coinage bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Brazil is seeking the intervention of the United States for the protection of her demands on Venezuela. The government declines to interfere at present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—Several of the Powers have made a demand that French be the official language of The Hague tribunal. The arbitration protocols have been changed accordingly.

CARACAS, Venezuela, March 2.—Eight thousand revolutionists are mobilizing near here for an attack on the city. The government is making preparations to meet them, and an important battle is expected.

PITTSBURG, March 2.—Tributaries of the Ohio river are flooded and overflowing, causing fatalities and great damage. Forty thousand persons have been thrown out of employment as a result of the damage caused by the floods.

DOVER, Delaware, March 2.—Frank Alee, Union Republican Congressman, and Ball, Republican, have been chosen Senators from Delaware. This gives the state a complete representation, which it has not had since Addicks began his long fight for a senatorship and succeeded in bringing about a deadlock.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 2.—President Roosevelt has issued his proclamation calling for an extraordinary session to convene on March 5, the day following the end of the present congress. This has been expected for some time in view of the President's determination to force the ratification of the Cuban and Panama treaties.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 2.—A letter has been made public by Clark Howell in which President Roosevelt's attitude in the matter of appointment of negroes to office in the South is defined. The letter states the President's views to be that the negroes should be appointed on a basis of character and capabilities and that race or color should not be a factor in the matter at all.

THE SENATE DOES WORK

While the House Spends Almost an Entire Day in the Discussion of a Matter Much Apart From Legislation.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The Senate got down to business yesterday, passing the first bill at this session of the Legislature, and for the bill to pay their own expenses. This was a measure to protect the horticulturists of the Islands from imported fruit pests, and is expected to be of great benefit to the Territory. The Senate appropriation bill, by the way, is still in the House committee. It is said it will stay there, too, till the Senate acts on the House appropriation bill.

The House, unfortunately, has not done so well. Nearly the whole of the day was consumed in the discussion of the report of the special committee appointed to look into the matter of the appointment of Chester Doyle to be Japanese interpreter in the Circuit Court, in the room of a man whom Judge De Bolt had displaced for "incompetency," to use the words of the Judge himself, as shown in the special committee's report, and at that the conclusion of the majority—at least of the majority of the speakers—seemed to be that the whole hing was a matter with which the House had nothing to do. One member, Mr. Knudsen, even went so far as to assert that the House was being used to air a private grievance, and he entered his protest against it in the name of the dignity of that body.

The story was current at the Capitol yesterday that Governor Dole would send a supplemental message to the Legislature today calling for the passage of a special appropriation bill to pay bills for the present biennial period already incurred, the chief of these being for the expenses of the courts.

Two notable measures were introduced into the Senate yesterday. One of these was a bill introduced by Senator Crabbe to permit all grocers doing a business of more than $100,000 per year to take out license to sell liquor by the bottle, thus enabling them to serve the demands of their customers. This is not, as the esteemed Star said last night, designed to give every corner grocery a bar attachment, after the San Francisco manner. As a matter of fact, there are but two grocers in the Territory doing a business sufficient to entitle them to license under the Crabbe bill.

Of particular interest, too, was the bill introduced by Senator McCandless granting E. C. Winston and his associates the right of way for a railroad from Honolulu to Kahuku, the line to go over the hills by way of Kalihi.

There was a flood of bills in the House, owing to the fact that Mr. Andrade was made sponsor for the changes in the code that it is proposed shall be made as a result of the work of the Bar Association.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

At the opening of the session of the House yesterday morning a communication was received from Chief Justice Frear submitting the report of the Supreme Court for 1901 and 1902, and it was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Haia presented the following petitions from the residents of the district of Hana, Maui, which were referred to the committee on public lands and internal improvements: (1) $145,000 for carriage road from Nahiku to Kailua gulch, near Huelo; (2) $30,000 for new road from Kipahulu to Kaupo.

The following report of the public lands committee was laid on the table, to be taken up with the appropriation bill:

"Your committee on public lands beg leave to report on the following petition and resolutions:

"Petition 1, introduced by M. K. Kealawaa, from thirty citizens and taxpayers of Hilo district, island of Hawaii, asking an appropriation of $3,000 for the opening and building of a new public road, of twenty-four feet width, in Piopio, Hilo District.

"Your committee recommends that the width of the road be amended to read twenty feet wide, in place of twenty-four feet wide, and that the sum of $3,000, as prayed for, be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose therein named.

"House resolution No. 53, introduced by H. C. Vida, asking for an appropriation of $10,000 for widening, repairing and macadamizing the asylum road, in Kapalama, Oahu.

"Your committee recommends that '$10,000' be amended to read '$7,000,' and that this latter amount be inserted in the appropriation bill for the purpose therein named.

"House resolution 65, by Mr. Wright, asking appropriations for widening and repairing roads in Kona:

"1. Widening and repairing Kona-Kau main road from Kaawaloa to Kalahiki. $15,000.

"2. Widening and straightening Kona-Kau main road from Kaohe to Papa.

"3. Top dressing Kona-Kau main road from Kapua to boundary of Kona and Kau. $7,000.

"4. Widening road to ten feet in width and repairing same, from Napoopoo to Hookena.

"Your committee recommends that the amounts aggregating $22,000 be inserted in the appropriation bill.

"D. M. KUPIHEA,
"JAMES D. LEWIS,
"WM. J. WRIGHT,
"J. K. GANDALL,
"A. FERNANDEZ."

The following report of the judiciary committee was presented by Mr. Andrade:

"Your committee, to whom was referred resolution No. 50, introduced by Mr. Kumalae, 'to look into the appointment of Chester Doyle as Japanese interpreter and translator for the courts of this Territory,' begs leave to report as follows:

"Your committee has received several communications, which are submitted herewith, certifying favorably to the ability, competency, and qualifications of Mr. Doyle as Japanese interpreter, notably from District Magistrate W. L. Wilcox, High Sheriff A. M. Brown, the Hawaiian Bar Association, and a number of Japanese officials and the Japanese press.

"Your committee interviewed Judge De Bolt with reference to the removal of James H. Hakuole and the appointment of Chester Doyle as interpreter in his stead, and Judge De Bolt stated to your committee as follows:

"That James H. Hakuole, the former interpreter in Japanese, was removed from office on account of incompetence.

"That Chester Doyle, although he admitted was not an expert translator, was fully competent to interpret from the Japanese language into English and vice versa, and that the appointment was made under the power vested in him by statute.

"That he (Judge De Bolt), in his appointment was not moved by any consideration other than the best interests of the community, and that if another person could be secured who would better fill the position, he would be willing to appoint him, at the same time reminding your committee that he was limited in his appointment to American citizens only.

"FRANK ANDRADE,
"A. FERNANDEZ,
"J. K. PAELE,
"WM. J. WRIGHT,
"ERIC A. KNUDSEN."

Following the report is a testimonial as to Doyle's competency, signed by Judge Wilcox, Sheriff Brown, and Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth. Mr. Andrade, as chairman of the committee, also reported the action of the Bar Association and the resolution adopted by that body, signed by its secretary, Mr. Case, in support of Mr. Doyle.

Mr. Kumalae got the floor at the conclusion of the reading of the report, and began by accusing Judge De Bolt himself of having violated the law in the appointment of Doyle. The members could not take his word on the question of Doyle's fitness, because he did not know any more about Japanese than Doyle himself. The report showed the certificates of three officials who stated that Doyle was competent. Kumalae said that he himself knew more Japanese than all the men who had spoken for Doyle, and all the members of the Bar Association together. There was not a member of the Bar Association who knew anything about Japanese. The resolution adopted by the Bar Association was undoubtedly rushed through by the friends of Mr. Doyle, who was himself a member of that Association.

Kumalae said that the committee had not examined Doyle as to his fitness for the place. Outsiders had been examined, but not one word had been obtained from the man under investigation. It had been charged that Mr. Hakuole was incompetent, yet he held a certificate from former Japanese Consul Miki Saito stating that Hakuole was fully competent to interpret, read and translate the Japanese language. Kumalae then asked leave to withdraw his previous motion to postpone indefinitely, and move to refer the report back to the committee.

Mr. Aylett supported this motion, saying that $1,000 was being paid to the Chinese interpreter, while Doyle was getting the same pay for doing only half of the work.

Mr. Andrade, chairman of the committee, said that the committee had attended to the work imposed upon it. Its members had, in fact, gone outside the resolution and obtained all the information possible relative to the competency of Doyle. If the committee had adhered to the exact wording of the resolution, its report would have been that a call had been made upon Judge De Bolt, and that it had found that Chester Doyle had been regularly appointed Japanese interpreter and translator. The committee, in the spirit of the resolution, had made a careful investigation, and while it had not, as Mr. Kumalae had charged, gone outside seeking testimonials as to the fitness of Doyle, such testimonials had been put into its hands voluntarily.

At this point the noon recess was taken, Mr. Andrade still having the floor.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the discussion of the report of the special committee was continued, and Mr. Andrade resumed his talk where he had been stopped in the morning. The petition that had come to the judiciary committee, he said, had not been sought, and the resolution from the Bar Association had not been, as Mr. Kumalae assumed, drawn by the secretary and passed at a meeting at which Mr. Case alone was present. That was not true. Mr. Kumalae must understand that Mr. Case is not the kind of a man to take action not warranted by the facts.

Further, Mr. Kumalae has attempted to poison the minds of the members of this House by the statement that these resolutions were brought here at Mr. Doyle's instigation. That was not true. Mr. Doyle was not a member of the Bar Association. He was not eligible to membership. It is not the province of this House, said Andrade, to go about probing the action of officials appointed by the President of the United States to perform high and important functions. Judge De Bolt has the right to appoint anybody whom he pleases as Japanese interpreter. It is the province of this House to make the laws. The Governor executes them, and the judiciary interprets them. Let us stick to our own province.

This resolution, as it is worded, should never be sent to the judiciary committee. We have absolutely no right to go into this matter at all.

Mr. Harris said that the morning paper had referred to Mr. Haia as the "watchdog of the treasury." He wanted to be known as "the pup." This Legislature was sitting here at heavy daily expense discussing the salary of an official with whom it had nothing to do. It would come, eventually, to a question with the taxpayer of whether the House was doing its duty in sitting at such expense to discuss a matter that did not concern it. Mr. Kumalae's charges were not supported by a single affidavit. Mr. Kumalae was mistaken in having said that the petition was signed by Mr. Case as one lawyer out of fifty in the Territory. Mr. Case did not sign that resolution in his individual capacity. The records show that he signed it as secretary of the Bar Association.

Mr. Kumalae: "Mr. Speaker, he is mistaken. I did not say that. Let the stenographer read his notes."

"I am perfectly willing to have the notes read," said Mr. Harris.

Then Mr. Kumalae protested that the reading was not necessary, but the notes were read and bore Harris out in his contention.

Harris then resumed his speech, contending that the whole matter should go over until the appropriation bills come to be considered.

Mr. Knudson said that the committee, of which he was one, was to investigate this matter for the good of the people. They had done that. The people being served were the lawyers, the Japanese and the courts. "We find a unanimous opinion on their part that they are being properly taken care of," said Knudson. "That being the case, this $3,000 is being properly spent, and its expenditure meets with popular approval. If that is true, a personal grievance is being aired here, and this House is too august a body for that. I enter my protest, as a member of this House, against personal grievances being aired here."

Mr. Fernandez, also a member of the committee, said that Judge De Bolt had told him that Chester Doyle was fully qualified to act as interpreter, and had given satisfaction to the court. The man displaced had not. "Judge De Bolt told me that Chester Doyle could not translate Japanese writing into English, nor transcribe English into Japanese. If Chester Doyle is not competent to act as interpreter, then, while this House cannot remove him, we can refuse to pay him. I move, therefore, that the report be laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill." This was seconded by Harris, and carried.

The House then took up the order of the day, which was the second reading of Senate Bill No. 1. The committee was not ready to report, and the matter of the appearance of the Board of Health before the House was taken up on the report of the special committee, and discussed by Mr. Harris, who thought the board should be notified if it was desired that they should appear at 10 a. m. today.

The report was laid on the table and Mr. Chillingworth moved that the Board of Health be notified to appear before the House at 10 a. m. today. This was seconded, but Mr. Kumalae moved that the Board of Health be notified to appear before the House at 7:30 next Thursday evening, speaking at some length in support of his motion.

Kumalae's motion received no second, and Mr. Chillingworth asked that the original resolution be read for information. This being done, Mr. Chillingworth said that the only matter referred was the charge that some person connected with the Board of Health had tried to compel a Hawaiian woman to dispose of her land because she could not pay the cost of connecting with a sewer. If the Legislature is to go beyond that, and enter upon a general inquisition and impeachment of the Board of Health, then that cannot be done under the resolution as it stands. The Board of Health has replied that it is prepared to refute the specific charge. But it is against the dignity of this House to bring the members of the Board of Health here under false pretenses, and then enter upon a general impeachment of the whole course of their official conduct. "I will say to the Hon. Mr. Kumalae that the committee of public health, of which I am chairman, will do its full duty to the people of the Territory," said the speaker. "I therefore move that the investigation of the Board of Health proposed in the House be limited entirely to the specific charge made by Mr. Kumalae."

Mr. Kumalae said he had other charges against the Board of Health, and he wanted a general investigation of the conduct of that body.

The Speaker, at the conclusion of Mr. Kumalae's speech, said that Mr. Chillingworth's point was well taken. The investigation, under the authority granted by the resolution, could not take a wider scope than the specific transaction charged. If it was desired to have a full investigation of the conduct of the Board of Health, then a resolution to that effect would be in order.

Mr Kumalae moved that all complaints made at the time of the appearance of the Board of Health be heard and investigated, and receiving no second, Mr. Chillingworth offered a written resolution, as follows:

"I move that in the matter of the appearance of the Board of Health before the House, that prior to their appearance they be handed written copies of the charges preferred against them, and that such investigation be limited to charges of which notice has been given."

Kumalae asked who was to prefer the charges. He could not. He was not an attorney.

Chillingworth said this was another subterfuge to consume time, whereupon Kumalae offered an amendment that the Board of Health, when they appeard, should be questioned 'on all complaints made against them relative to their conduct of affairs. This was carried, 19 to 10, which virtually killed the Chillingworth resolution. Kumalae moved that the Board of Health be called before the House at 7:30 p. m. on Thursday. There were various amendments as to the time at which the investigation should be held, Kumalae accepting one calling it for 6 p. m. on Thursday. This was carried, and a motion to adjourn was lost.

Mr. Fernandez, from the printing committee, reported a number of bills printed and ready for distribution.

Kumalae moved that House Bill No. 4 be read by title a second time. This is the act to repeal certain sections of the law relating to poll tax and road tax. The bill was referred to the finance committee.

House Bill No. 2 was taken up and read by title, being an act to prohibit the cremation of bodies of deceased persons without the consent of the families of such persons. Referred, in the usual course, to the health committee.

Mr. Kupihea, under the regular order, introduced the following:

"Resolved, That a special police committee of five be appointed, and that they shall act subject to the pleasure of the House."

This was adopted, and Kupihea, Chillingworth, Vida, Fernandez and Haia were appointed such committee.

The printing committee reported against paying for the printing of Senate Bill No. 3, entitled "An Act to appropriate money for the purpose of paying the expense of a special session of the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1902, and for defraying the expense of the regular session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii for the year 1903 from the public Treasury." The report was adopted.

Mr. Andrade gave notice of the introduction of the following bills, which were read by title and passed to first reading: Amending sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 15, 38, 48, 54, 65, 68, and 73, and repealing sections 4, 9, and 26 of the criminal practice act, and adding two new sections thereto, and repealing section 4 of chapter 2, section 1 of chapter 48, and section 5 of chapter 46 of the penal code; act 38 of the laws of the provisional government, and section 10 of an act of July 27, 1866.

To amend section 2 of the penal code defining felonies and misdemeanors.

To amend sections 5 and 6 of chapter 41 of the laws of 1870 relating to industrial and reformatory schools.

Relating to contempts, amending section 18 of chapter 29 of the penal code, adding a new section and repealing sections 2 and 3 of chapter 42 of the laws of 1888.

Relating to waiver and trial by jury in criminal cases less than felony.

Defining the jurisdiction of district magistrates and circuit judges.

Relating to guardians and wards.

To abolish estates in joint tenancy, excepting in certain cases.

Relating to insurance policies.

Relating to the giving of notice by publication.

Relating to larceny, amending section 15 of chapter 16 of the penal code as amended by act 25 of the laws of 1896.

Relating to the definition of assault and battery.

Relating to malicious injury, amending section 1 of act 35 of the laws of 1896.

Relating to the receiving of stolen goods, amending section 5 of chapter 20 of the penal code.

Relating to the felonious branding of cattle, amending section 1 of chapter 25 of the penal code.

Relating to embezzlement, amending sections 2 and 3 of chapter 28 of the penal code.

Relating to burglary, amending section 5 of act 38 of the laws of 1896.

To repeal acts 12 and 77 of the provisional government, relating to the importation and sale of opium.

To repeal certain laws relating to the desertion of married persons from one another.

To protect the owners of soda water bottles and bottles for similar beverages.

Mr. Andrade said that the bills were all to pave the way for the new code of laws.

Vida introduced his bill to authorize and regulate the placing of the wires and poles of the Oahu Ice and Electric Company on the streets of Honolulu and elsewhere in the Island of Oahu, and it passed to first reading.

Senate Bill No. 3 was taken up and passed to second reading. This is the measure neither house would have printed, providing for the payment of the expense of the extra session of 1902.

Kumalae introduced a bill authorizing the Board of Health to prohibit persons afflicted with leprosy and pulmonary tuberculosis from entering and remaining in the Territory. Passed to first reading.

Kaniho offered the following, to be inserted in the appropriation or loan bill: "For repairing road from Hana to Waimea and road at Koauhu new homestead, North Kohala, Hawaii, $1,000."

Mr. Wright introduced the following resolutions for appropriations for improvements in South Kona, Island of Hawaii: First—$600 for a wharf shed at Hookena; second—$400 for a warehouse at Hookena; third—$600 for a warehouse at Napoopoo; fourth—$300 for a wharf shed at Hoopuloa; fifth—$3,000 for widening wharf and blasting and improving harbor at Hookena.

On motion of Kellinoi the House adjourned until 9 a. m. today.

THE SENATE.

Senators Baldwin and Nakapaahu were the only absentees at yesterday's Senate session.

After prayer and adoption of the minutes, Senator McCandless made a favorable report upon the emergency appropriations asked by the Governor in his second message to the Senate. This report which made but a few minor changes in the appropriations asked was as follows:

Sir: Your standing Committee on Public Lands, Internal Improvements and Agriculture, to whom was referred the message of His Excellency the Governor on the subject of "Emergency Estimates for Appropriations for the Present Fiscal Period," begs leave to report herewith and recommend the passage of an accompanying Act making such appropriations as appear to be required.

The item Roads and Bridges, Fourth District, carrying $25,000, includes Nuuanu avenue, which is the dividing line of the two districts and the improvement, maintenance and repairs of which is properly an equal charge upon both the Fourth and Fifth Districts.

Roads and Bridges, Fifth District, Honolulu, is increased from $10,000 to $12,000 on account of further urgent needs being presented to your committee.

Landings and Buoys, Honolulu, $5,000, is increased to $15,000 for the reason that since the estimate was made it has been learned that a considerable additional sum above the $5,000 first recommended will be required for the repair of wharves in Honolulu harbor in failing and dangerous condition.

Senator Achi made a point of order that the report could not come up except on the second reading of the bill, but Senator Brown stated that Achi was wrong, that the Governor's message had been referred to the Internal Improvement Committee, and a report could be made with a bill covering the recommendations of the committee.

Senator McCandless thereupon offered the bill making the appropriations asked by the Governor, providing for a total of $195,000; an increase of $10,000 over the amount asked. Upon motion of Senator Kalauokalani the bill was ordered translated and printed.

BOARD OF HEALTH AGAIN.

Senator Isenberg introduced a bill providing that Honolulu should constitute a sanitary district, and establishing rules and regulations relative to plumbing and sewer connections within the said district. The bill is drawn in line with suggestions made by the Special Senate Committee and it was given its first reading, and ordered printed.

Senator Kaehr's bill providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Health was also given its first reading and ordered printed. It provides that members of the Board of Health shall serve without pay.

THE CASTOR OIL BILL.

Senator Achi's bill to promote the cultivation of castor oil plants also passed its first reading. It provides that all land used in the cultivation of the plant, and in the production of castor oil within the Territory, shall be exempt from taxation.

PAY WORKMEN WEEKLY.

The House resolution providing for the payment of laborers employed by the government weekly instead of semi-monthly was adopted after some discussion. The resolution as it passed the House calls upon the Auditor and Superintendent of Public Works to provide for payment at the end of each week in view of the fact that many of the employees are compelled to discount their salary warrants at exorbitant rates of interest.

Senator Dickey stated that he was opposed to the passage of the resolution without properly considering it. If paid by the week, he was afraid that the laborers would spend all their earnings in Nuuanu street saloons so that "the old lady don't get any of it." If paid monthly he thought that the laborers would have something left to take home to their families, and if these employes were so improvident that they gave away all their money they were not the right kind of people to be employed by the government. He moved that the resolution be referred to the Public Works Committee.

Senator Crabbe said he was in favor of the resolution. He stated that during the campaign it had been brought to his attention that laborers who received no specific salary borrowed money from lenders at twenty-five per cent and this was because they were not paid weekly. "We all know," he said, "that since the passage of a certain law by the last legislature, no laborers can get credit for more than a week at a time, and they have to borrow money now to pay their rent and food.

"As to the matter of their spending money in saloons it may be so, and it may not, probably some of them do, but they still need the money to pay their bills. I move that the resolution pass."

Senator Dickey withdrew his motion, saying that the statement made by Senator Crabbe had placed the matter in an entirely different light, and that he could see how such a change would be of advantage to them. He understood that all employes had been referred to.

Senator Achi was of the opinion that the resolution was in opposition to the terms of the Audit act, and that the resolution should be referred to the Judiciary Committee. Senator Brown stated on behalf of the committee that the resolution did not conflict and the only difference it would make was that road boards would be required to make out their payrolls four times a month instead of twice. He said that formerly there had been a monthly pay day, which was finally changed to semi-monthly and if ordered by the legislature the road boards would make out their payrolls once a week.

Senator McCandless stated he had heard of instances where as much as fifty per cent was paid by employes for discounting their warrants and he didn't believe that a man getting only from six to nine dollars a week could spend a very great amount in the saloons.

The resolution was then put on its passage all voting in favor of it but Senator Achi.

TWO LANGUAGE DISCUSSION.

Senator Achi raised a storm among the native members when he introduced a resolution providing that after the fifteenth day of the session all bills should be translated into Hawaiian before being introduced.

Senator McCandless favored the resolution, stating that hundreds of dollars could be saved in that manner for bills were now introduced and translated when there was not the remotest

(Continued on page 7.)

ILLS AFFLICT PHILIPPINES

The President Sends a Special Message to Congress Reciting the Calamities of the Group and Advising Legislation.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.— President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress today on the need of relief through the tariff for the Philippines. He recites the recent calamities which have befallen the group, famine, failure of the rice crop and rinderpest and says that humanity demands the aid of legislation.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.— The measures taken by the Republicans of the House to prevent filibustering have been but partly successful and the passage of appropriations only is possible during the rest of the session.

VANCOUVER, Feb. 27.— A strike was declared today by clerks of the Canadian Pacific railroad to enforce the recognition of the United Brotherhood by the railway officials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.— The bill giving the President power to govern Guam and Tutuila through the navy has passed the Senate.

SEATTLE, Feb. 27.— Dawson labor unions have issued a warning to outside workmen that low wages are now prevailing on the Klondike.

LONDON, Feb. 27.— Great storms are prevailing in England and Ireland. Many vessels are ashore and houses wrecked.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—Fourbes defeated Tokell the English champion today in ten rounds.

OLAA MAKES GOOD SHOW

Reports Indicate Flourishing State.

The Olaa Sugar Company held its annual meeting yesterday, received reports for the year past and elected officers for the coming year. The officers elected are: President, L. A. Thurston; first vice-president, B. F. Dillingham; second vice-president, E. A. Mott-Smith; secretary, A. W. Van Valkenburgh; treasurer, E. E. Paxton; auditor, W. F. Dillingham; director, C. H. Atherton.

WATER SUPPLY.

The manager's report brings out the fact that the water tunneling system is completed with 2,352 feet of tunnels and 570 feet of shafts. The capacity of the waterhead flume is 15,000,000 gallons in twenty-four hours, providing ample water for all mill purposes, for domestic use over the whole plantation and to operate three flumes at once to the mill, frequently delivering more cane than can be handled, in which case the cane is turned into cars and unloaded onto the carrier later by a cane unloading machine.

In addition to fully supplying the plantation a considerable surplus has been furnished to Kaumana cane growers with which to flume cane to the Hilo Sugar Company's mill.

FLUME SYSTEM.

The flume system at and below the 1,850 foot level with five main flumes concentrating at the mill, and intermediate feeder flumes, is now practically completed, with a total length of 56.2 miles.

About two and a half miles of additional flumes will be required to connect up the local Olaa reservoir system with the present flume system, with which to take off the cane lying above the present flumes and below the reservoirs. This will probably not be required until next year.

LABOR.

The manager states: "While there is no surplus of labor, we are fairly well supplied, and the men are working steadier and better than they were a year ago. The cessation of clearing new lands, for the present, has enabled me to reduce the number of employes by approximately 550 men."

The present number of employes is 1924, against 2485 last year.

CROPS.

The crop of 1901-2 was 4,230.50 acres, producing an average of 4.4424 tons of sugar per acre, or 19,208.3655 tons altogether.

The crop now being harvested amounts to 4,581.7 acres and the estimated yield is 20,000 tons of sugar.

The crop of 1903-4 is estimated at 6566 acres, including cane from the Puna Company, and exclusive of the independent Olaa planters.

The crop for 1904-5 is estimated at 5,721 acres, on the same basis.

RAINFALL.

The weather statistics show that at the station at nine miles, an elevation of about 300 feet, the rainfall was 142 inches in 1901 and 180 inches in 1902.

At Mountain View station, an elevation of about 1500 feet, the rainfall was 175 inches in 1901 and 225 inches in 1902.

CHEMIST'S REPORT.

The chemist's report brings out some interesting statistics: The first mill juice analyzed 19.31 per cent. brix, 17.31 per cent. polarization and 89.64 per cent. purity, all of which figures are high.

The total number of tons of cane ground at the mill was 136,068.

The number of tons of cane ground per day was 1,020.37.

The number of tons of sugar produced per day was 134.67.

It took 7.85 tons of cane to make a ton of sugar, and one ton of cane made an average of 247.75 pounds of sugar.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL STATUS.

The Assessable Stock is now all paid up save $21,676.00 yet to be collected.

There are 9008 shares in the treasury, par value $180,160.00, available for the purposes of the company.

The company began the harvesting of the second crop with a credit balance in agents' hands amounting to $94,063.67 net of all accounts outstanding. The company therefore owes nothing except the indebtedness amounting to $1,140,000 covered by its bond issue.

GENERAL OUTLOOK.

Manager McStocker states that "the conditions affecting the sugar industry were extremely adverse during the period of the production and marketing of the first crop. As against this, sugar is approximately half a cent higher than it was during last crop, with reason to look for a further rise. Labor is now cheaper, more plentiful and more efficient.

"Future crops will consist of a due proportion of ratoons, with their cheaper cost, the first crop being practically all plant cane. The mill is doing fine and economical work, the flume system is complete and men and apparatus are broken in, so that everything is going on more smoothly and economically than it was during a large part of the first crop.

"The experience of all new plantations, even those which are now the best dividend payers, has been that expenditures were abnormally high at the beginning, as compared with later years, even under normal conditions. Under the circumstances now that the main work of installation is completed, I think that we may look to the future with confidence."

WAIALUA REPORT.

The Waialua Agricultural Company held its annual meeting yesterday, at which the annual reports were read and officers elected for the ensuing year.

YEAR'S WORK FOR PIONEER

Good Showing Made at the Big Mill.

The stockholders of the Pioneer Mill Company held a largely attended meeting Saturday at the office of Hackfeld & Co., heard reports and elected officers. The affairs of the estate were shown to be in good condition. The officers elected were: J. F. Hackfeld, president; H. A. Isenberg, vice-president; W. Pflotenhauer, treasurer; F. Klamp, secretary; A. Haneberg, auditor.

The annual report of the manager shows that the crop for 1901-1902 amounted to a total of 9960 tons of sugar, harvested from about 1800 acres. The milling commenced in November, 1901, and was completed in May, 1902. The manager reports further that the electrical pumping plant driven by water power from Honokawai stream will shortly be in operation.

Tunneling for mountain water has proved to be a splendid success. The last measurement of the Kauaula Tunnel, on February 14th, shows a length of 656 feet and in this comparatively short tunnel a steady flow of 4,325,000 gallons in 24 hours had then been developed, measured by weir.

The crop now being taken off (Season 1902-1903) will reach the original estimate of 15,000 tons, although 100 acres of plant cane more than anticipated have been used for seed. The present crop is being harvested from 1,700 acres of plant cane and 400 acres ratoons, total 2,100 acres, which gives an average yield of seven tons of sugar per acre. This result shows a marked improvement over last year's average yield. There was planted (for Season of 1903-1904; 2,000 acres, which in addition to 300 acres ratoons will give a crop of about 16,000 tons of sugar. This year's planting (for Season 1904-1905) will be commenced about May 1st.

About 2,000 acres more will be planted, and there will be about 1,000 acres of ratoons to take off for 1904-1905, the crop for which season is estimated at 20,000 tons.

HAWAII HAS A TOUCH OF COLD

HILO, Feb. 13—The snow of Mauna Kea this week crept down from the summit a distance of more than a mile. It touched the summits around Kalieha hills, which are below the 7000-foot line. Cold trade winds have blown across the windward side of Hawaii every day this week, and teeth have chattered every morning from Mahukona to Kalapana. All the surplus bedclothes have been brought into requisition in every household and blue noses are in evidence on the streets.

At Puuoo, on W. H. Shipman's ranch, thirty-one miles from Hilo, the thermometer registered thirty above zero Wednesday, February 18th. On the 19th it was ten degrees warmer; the 20th the temperature was thirty-eight and on the following day thirty-six. These readings were taken by Mr. Shipman at 6 o'clock a. m. each day.—Hilo Tribune.

The schooner Forest Home, which came into port in distress, is having a complete suit of sails made for her in this port. She lost all she had in the hurricane that blew her across the Pacific from Hakodate to Honolulu, and cannot get to sea again until the new suit is ready.

The manager's report showed that the total area of cane cut in 1902 was 2793.74 acres, which yielded 17,001 tons of sugar, exceeding the estimate for the year by 1000 tons. For the crop of 1903, now being ground, there are the following cane areas: Plant cane, 1521.47 acres; long rattoons, 1235.68 acres; short rattoons, 373.72 acres; total area, 3130.87 acres. The estimated yield from this area is 21,000 tons. Grinding began on December 28, and on February 14, 3850 tons had been manufactured, from approximately 550 acres of rattoons. The juices have been, as in the early months of the preceding year, exceedingly low. The winter season has been unfavorable for the ripening of canes, the weather having been extremely cold and wet. Planting for the crop of 1904 was finished earlier in the year than for any preceding crop, and the rattoon fields were started at earlier dates. The general appearance of the cane is better than for any preceding crop, and heavier yields are confidently expected. Labor has been more abundant than at any time since the summer of 1898. The Koreans who came here in January, 1903, are a steady lot of men, accustomed to farm work. They begin well, and appear contented and willing. On January 1st, 1903, there were 5050 acres of cane, or eighty-two per cent. under cultivation by profit-sharing companies. The use of fuel oil, to begin about May 15th, will reduce the cost of pumping on the plantation.

The Waialua Company elected the following officers for the coming year: President, E. D. Tenney; vice-president, C. M. Cooke; secretary, C. H. Atherton; treasurer, W. A. Bowen; director, Henry Waterhouse; auditor, T. Richard Robinson.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR OUTPUT.

The manager of the Hawaiian Sugar Company was too ill to make a report at the annual meeting yesterday, but the president submitted a brief statement of the year's work, which was approved. The plantation yield for 1902 was, from the Hawaiian Sugar Company's fields, 11,581 tons, and from Gay & Robinson's fields 3612 tons. For 1903 the yield, estimated will be, from the Hawaiian Company's fields 11,329 tons, and from Gay & Robinson's fields 1664 tons. The milling of the crop began on December 1st, which is an earlier start than was made last season, and the plantations are better off for labor now than last year and will without doubt be able to save all the crop. The plant for 1904 is: planted 1109 acres, rattoons 1050 acres. The company elected the following officers. President, H. P. Baldwin; vice-president, W. M. Giffard; treasurer, J. P. Cooke; auditor, R. Catton; secretary, W. L. Hopper.

ELECTIONS BY PLANTATIONS.

The Honokaa Sugar Company yesterday elected the following officers for the coming year: F. A. Schaefer, president; W. H. Baird, vice-president; E. Pollitz, San Francisco, second vice-president; W. Lanz, secretary; H. Schwartz, assistant secretary, San Francisco; H. Focke, treasurer; E. A. McInerny, auditor; directors, F. A. Schaefer, W. H. Baird, W. Lanz, H. Focke, W. L. Hopper, F. M. Lewis, E. A. McInerny.

At the annual meeting of the Kohala Land Company yesterday, the treasurer's report was filed and approved, and officers elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Mark P. Robinson; vice-president, W. R. Castle; treasurer, A. N. Campbell; secretary, C. H. Atherton; auditor, F. L. Weaver.

The Koloa Sugar Company transacted routine business at its annual meeting yesterday, and elected the following officers: Directors, C. M. Cooke, Rev. Hans Isenberg, H. A. Isenberg, W. Pfotenhauer, F. Klamp; president, Rev. Hans Isenberg; vice-president, H. A. Isenberg; treasurer, W. Pfotenhauer; Secretary, F. Klamp; Auditor, A. Haneberg.

The Pacific Fertilizer Company held its annual meeting yesterday, transacted routine business, and elected the following officers: President, Geo. N. Wilcox; Vice-President, H. A. Isenberg; Treasurer, W. Pfotenhauer; Secretary, F. Klamp; Auditor, A. Haneberg.

The stockholders of the Hawaii Mill Company, Limited, met yesterday and elected the following officers, after hearing reports and transacting routine business: President, J. F. Hackfeld; Vice-President, H. A. Isenberg; Treasurer, W. Pfotenhauer; Secretary, F. Klamp; Auditor A. Haneberg.

At the annual meeting of the South Kona Agricultural Company, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: President, W. R. Castle; Vice-President, J. B. Castle; Treasurer, A. M. Campbell; Secretary, F. J. Lowrey; Treasurer, E. D. Tenney; Director at large, W. C. Achi.

THIS IS THE SEASON when death stalks through the land in the form of pneumonia. The surest defense against this disease is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

U. S. SENATE PASSES IMMIGRATION MEASURE

A Chapter of Serious Accidents by Rail, Flood, Fire and Explosion.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.— The Senate has passed the immigration bill. In the House the Democrats continue to filibuster, but the omnibus public building bill was passed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.— Joseph Fritz killed M. Morrison today and wounded his stenographer. He then committed suicide. Difficulties over a partnership were the cause. The tragedy occurred in a real estate office .

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 28. — A spring freshet is general throughout the South. Nine dead and thirty injured are reported from various sections. The Mississippi is rising rapidly and threatening the levees.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Feb. 28. — A passenger train was wrecked near here today. Three were killed and twenty-four injured.

MORRISTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 28.— An epidemic of diphtheria here has caused twenty deaths. All business houses are closed.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 28.—In an accident to the Buffalo Limited train on the New York Central railroad today two men were killed.

HALIFAX, Feb. 28.—A fire occurring in the business district of this city today caused a loss of half a million dollars.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Frank Crawford has been appointed postmaster at Lihue, Kauai, H. T.

TOPEKA, Feb. 28.—A blizzard is raging in Kansas. Traffic is impeded and cattle are suffering.

LATROBE, Feb. 28.—In an explosion occurring here today two men were killed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.— The French protocol for the settlement of Venezuelan claims has been signed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Reports were received here today that the bubonic plague has broken out among the people of La Paz, Mexico.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—Reports have been received from Honduras to the effect that the following of President-elect Bonilla has increased and is in pursuit of Sierra, the hold-over President, who is endeavoring to retain control of the Government.

CARACAS, Venezuela, Feb. 27.—The Venezuelan authorities have accused the German naval forces with looting the Venezuelan vessel Restaurador and disabling her machinery. Germany denies that the ship has been injured and claims that it was returned in as good condition as it was received.

PEKING, China, Feb. 27.—Activity of Chinese rebels is fulfilling the predictions that China is on the verge of an outbreak that will be far more serious than the last Boxer trouble. A body of Imperial troops has been ambushed by a rebel force, in which hundreds of the Imperial force were killed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.— Governor Taft is urging that Congress shall pass tariff legislation for the Philippines that has been pending throughout the session. Taft claims that a continuation of the present unsatisfactory conditions will cause commercial depression and great hardship throughout the islands.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The Senate has passed the Naval Appropriation bill which makes $81,000,000 available for the Navy Department. The bill provides for the construction of three first-class battleships, one first-class armored cruiser, two steel training-ships and one wooden brig. It also gives each Senator, Representative and Delegate the appointment of two midshipmen in place of one, as at present.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 27.—The blockade of legislation at the close of the session has led the Senate to place the Littlefield anti-Trust bill on the shelf. The bill cannot possibly pass at this session.

Members of the Cabinet have given up all hope of the Panama Canal and Cuban treaties being acted upon.

The President, however, has reiterated his determination to call an extra session of the Senate if the important measures are not acted upon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey, Feb. 27.—Leaders of Macedonia complain that the reforms ordered by the Sultan of Turkey are not sufficiently radical. This attitude on the part of Macedonia is by no means unexpected and constitutes one of the many indications that make war in the Balkans almost a certainty early in the spring. The aim of the Macedonians is autonomy and it is believed that Russia is, by indirect means, giving the Macedonians reason to believe that they will not be left without assistance in case of a revolt.

LONG HAS BILL FOR THIS CITY

Would Make All Honolulu a County.

There was a close party division in the House yesterday when Long's bill providing for the government of the city and county of Honolulu, was presented. This measure promises to be given much support, some Republicans who have been able to see it, being of opinion that it has many points in its favor as against the Republican commission bill.

The motion of Kupihea, whose county bill was laid out when he put it before the House, to table led the attack, but the members of the Republican party lined up solidly and the bill was received and read and passed the first time. The measure will now go to the committee on printing and will have a chance with the other measure when it comes up.

In the Senate there was a lively day, the liquor license bills receiving favorable reports, and much other business being done. The appropriation bills, for the expenses of the Senate and House, have been passed and signed. Governor Dole has laid before both houses, though the lower body did not have it read, a message containing the list of unpaid bills.

WORK OF THE HOUSE.

Vice-Speaker Knudsen called the House to order, Speaker Beckley being absent and the time set, 9 o'clock, having passed by a half hour. The Senate sent down a message announcing the passage of House concurrent resolution No. 1, referring to weekly payments of laborers.

Kealawaa presented a petition of Hilo people, asking that the Waiakea fish market be closed, and that fish mongers have a commission of ten per cent on fish at the Hilo market.

The minority of the Rules Committee was ordered to have its report ready by 10 o'clock Monday.

Long presented his city and county bill and it was read and passed the first time after the Home Rulers tried to reject it, by tabling. Paele's bills on school attendance, payment of damages for imprisonment of 1895, and fees of jurors and witnesses, were read by title and passed first time.

Senate bill No. 3, providing $25,000 for the expenses of the Senate, was passed.

PAY OF THE OFFICERS.

Kumalae introduced a resolution fixing the daily pay of the officials of the House as follows: Clerk, $10; stenographer, $10; assistant clerk, $8; interpreter, $10; sergeant-at-arms, $6; messenger, $5; janitor, $3. Greenwell moved to amend by giving the stenographer twenty cents a folio for transcribing. Kaniho offered another amendment that the chaplain have $300 for the session. He said that as the Senate paid its chaplain $150 for praying for fifteen men, the House should pay twice as much as they were thirty, to be prayed for and kept at peace. The sergeant-at-arm's salary was cut to $5 a day and the resolution with amendments passed.

Several resolutions asking for amounts in the appropriation bill were read, and then the House adjourned, after laying on the Speaker's table without reading of the message of Governor Dole as to unpaid bills.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating $40,000 for the expenses of the session of the House, and it went to the Governor and received his signature at the same time that the bill appropriating $25,000 for the expenses of the Senate was signed.

A petition making known the wants of the lepers at Molokai was presented by Senator Wilcox, and after some discussion was laid on the table to go to the committee to be hereafter appointed to visit the settlement.

The miscellaneous committee reported the liquor bills, the first of which was laid on the table. This was for a $250 beer license, amended to provide that no saloon could be located within 200 yards of a school. Achi objected to this, as he had property within that limit, occupied by a saloon, but was informed by Brown that the law was made for the people and not for individuals. The brewery bill, providing for a license of $250, passed to its second reading, and will be passed on Monday.

The labor bill was amended so as to include clerks and mechanics as well as laborers in its provisions. The bill prohibits the employment of alien labor on public works and of convict labor on roads.

A number of resolutions of no particular moment were introduced, and Senator Brown presented the various bills from the Bar Association, of which he had given notice yesterday.

Then Secretary Hawes arrived with a message from the Governor, recommending appropriations for unpaid bills, the total of which was $168,844.87. The largest item is for the Hackfeld wharf, and there is an item of $7847 for jury fees in the Circuit Courts. There is also an item of $2000 for expenses of Land Commissioner Boyd's visit to Washington.

The message was ordered printed and translated.

The ship Clarence S. Hement, Captain Grant, will sail for New York today with about 3200 tons of sugar on board. Captain Grant is well known in Honolulu, having formerly been in command of the ship M. P. Grace.

WRIGHT FOUND GUILTY

Caught by Electric Light Check Affair.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

B. Haywood Wright, formerly chief clerk of the Public Works Office, was found guilty by a jury yesterday of the embezzlement of the check for $3,200 from the Hawaiian Electric Co., and acquitted as to the shortage in his office of $4,982.10. There was no evidence in defense and Wright did not take the stand, relying on the instructions from the court, which were exceedingly favorable to the defendant.

The statute on the Hawaiian books is an old one and the crime of embezzlement is not specifically covered as it is in the older states and territories, so that J. W. Cathcart for the prosecution had a hard fight from the very start.

At the opening of court yesterday morning Mr. Dunne announced that the defense rested and the remainder of the morning was consumed in the argument over instructions.

In the afternoon there was brief argument to the jury in which the defense sought to show that there had been no evidence as to Wright's guilt, referring also to the instructions which would be given of the extreme care to be exercised in considering circumstantial evidence. It was charged also that the government had no case and for that reason employed Mr. Cathcart to prosecute.

The court's instructions were exceedingly lengthy and the jury did not retire until four o'clock. Judge De Bolt instructed that "it must be manifestly apparent to you, beyond all reasonable doubt that there existed in the mind of this defendant a wilful and felonious purpose to violate the law, before you can find a verdict against him."

"I feel it my duty," said the court, "in the language of the learned Chief Justice Shaw, to warn you that great care and caution should be exercised by you in drawing inferences from proved facts, because the chief danger to be avoided when dealing with circumstantial evidence arises from proneness, natural to man, to jump to conclusions from certain facts, without duly adverting to other facts which are inconsistent with the hypothesis which the first facts seem to indicate."

The jury was also warned not to convict him on suspicion, and also that intent must be shown on Wright's part to wrongfully convert the money to his own use. The jury was instructed also that the showing of a deficiency in accounts without wrongful intent was insufficient.

The jury was instructed also that defendant's failure to take the stand could not be used against him.

There were further instructions as follows:

"I instruct you that the meaning of the word 'embezzlement' is the fraudulent removing or secreting personal property which includes money, with which a party has been entrusted, for the purpose of applying it to his own use.

"There can be no embezzlement, within the legal meaning of the word, unless the party when he takes the property or money does it secretly with an intent to defraud the owner.

"I instruct you that to constitute the crime of embezzlement a felonious intention to convert the property to his own use must have existed after the money came into his possession and under the statutes of this Territory making the unlawful conversion of property to his own use by a clerk embezzlement, the crime is not made out by merely showing a conversion of the property to his own use by the official, but it must further appear that such conversion was with fraudulent and felonious intent to appropriate the same to his own use.

"I further instruct you that the unlawful taking or conversion of money or personal property, which renders a person guilty of the crime of embezzlement is a felonious conversion and before you can convict the defendant in this case you must be satisfied beyond a reasonable doubt that the money mentioned in the indictment, or some part of it, was feloniously converted to his own use by the defendant, with the intention at the time to keep the same.

"I further charge and instruct you that the burden of proof is on the Territory, and it must establish by evidence beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant B. H. Wright received the money as charged in the indictment by virtue of his office as chief clerk of the Department of Public Works and clerk of market, and as such chief clerk and clerk of market was duly authorized to receive it by law. And, even though the party or parties paying the money supposed that he was authorized, if he was not so authorized you must acquit him."

The jury retired promptly at four o'clock and half an hour later requested that the indictment be given to them, which was done.

Just before six o'clock the bailiff announced that the jury had agreed upon a verdict. Wright with his counsel came into court and the following verdict was handed to the court by the foreman and read:

"We, the jury in the above entitled cause, find the defendant guilty on the

(Continued on page 7.)

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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TUESDAY : : : : MARCH 3

JUSTICE AT LAST.

Senator Hanna has introduced a bill in the Federal Senate for the payment of a fixed amount of money and a pension to each of the surviving ex-slaves who were made free by the Civil War of 1861-65.

It is forty years since the nation struck the shackles from the limbs of six millions of negro slaves. Of these more than one-third were aged, crippled, diseased, and incapable of earning bread. Half a million more were tottering children. Before the Act of Emancipation the slave owner was strictly required by law to support these disabled and helpless persons, and public opinion enforced the law. But the Act of Emancipation absolved the owner from his legal obligation.

With freedom came physical misery and destitution to the blacks. They perished with neglect, lack of food, and destitution over the vast area of the South. They owned not an acre of land, not an implement of agriculture, not an animal of burden. They were without capital, or the knowledge of business. Who was responsible for this condition of universal misery? Not the South, but the great American Nation.

The founders of the constitution, "the greatest political instrument made in the history of the world," had firmly fixed in it the right of property in slaves. New England was anxious to establish a strong nation. She abandoned her conscience and voted to establish property in men. Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey preferred a constitution with slavery to a loose-jointed confederacy without slavery. So in 1787 the founders of the great republic stamped across the face of the Star Spangled Banner the words, "Slavery is right and must be protected." Lloyd Garrison, fifty years later, called it "a league with hell." To secure a perfect union the people swallowed their consciences in 1787 and decreed that bondage should exist forever. Stronger, however, than a short-sighted people was the evolution of history, and this sagacious political scheme was utterly destroyed by the Civil War seventy years later. God smiled at the efforts of his little manikins on earth while they tried to force his hand of justice for almost a century. Their consciences were in His keeping, and He finally kept them.

Freedom came, but the blacks, after two hundred years of general servitude, with seventy years of servitude under the constitution, became the creditors of the nation for the loss of their earnings from the cradle to the grave; for the accumulation of a hundred years of wages. They had their verdict for this in the courts of eternal justice, and its amount ran into the billions of dollars. No payment was made except in some trifling consideration given by the Freedmen's Bureau, and the scanty pittances of a few philanthropists. Every white man who fought for the preservation of the Union, including deserters and even traitors, has been pensioned till the amounts paid reach thousands of millions. We sing in the Battle Hymn:

"In the beauty of the lilies, Christ was born across the sea,
With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me;
As he died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

In our holy rapture of dying we forgot the obligations of debt, and the nation has forgotten it until now. We have coldly stood by while a million of these suffering ex-slaves have shivered in hovels and rotted in the swamps for lack of care and food, while in their palsied hands they held the warrants of eternal justice for the payment of robberies committed by the nation extending over nearly a hundred years.

At last the conscience of the nation seems to be vitalized. After the great majority of these ex-slaves were in their graves by premature suffering caused by the splendid ratification of a glorious constitution in 1787, a sense of right slowly works in the nation's soul. To have assumed the payment of these just claims after the war would have been a severe burden. The nation was weary of war and expense. To pay them now is only a trifling addition to the nation's obligations. Whatever the moral duties of the Southern States were and are in this regard, the moral obligations of the nation were and are clear and distinct. It is bound by the consequences of its own acts, whatever they are. It merrily danced the stately reel of slavery for seventy years, and now it must pay the black piper.

It is paralyzing to think that, with only sixty days to work in and with bills of the greatest moment to act upon, the House should stop short and have a row over the preferences of a Judge, who is beyond its jurisdiction, for a Japanese interpreter. Is this going to be another session of children?

Men whose memories take them back to the days before macadam streeets were, and the roads needed but slight attention, will not enjoy the resolutions for improvement appropriations so much as the modern men.

Carrie Nation is headed this way though her teeth seem to have been drawn, for her first week in California was passed without a spasm.

If cable construction is to be delayed because of lack of boxers on mid ocean atolls Honolulu can furnish men who will build them just as perfectly as they construct storage walls.

A NEW NEWSPAPER.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The Gazette Company announces elsewhere in today's Advertiser the initial publication of a new newspaper, especially devoted to official, corporation, legal and financial notices.

The name of the paper will be THE OFFICIAL AND COMMERCIAL RECORD, and it will appear twice a week, on Mondays and Fridays.

Strong reasons must be given to justify the publication of a new newspaper in Honolulu. These reasons seem to be given in the prospectus of the new paper.

The immediate favorable response of the business community shows that the publication will fill a want, and is an index of the growth of Honolulu as a complex and growing center of business. A few years ago it would have seemed incredible that the business of Honolulu would grow to such an extent that it would require a semi-weekly index to advertisements in order to enable residents to do business intelligently. The demand which the RECORD meets indicates however, that such is the fact.

LANGUAGE AND STATEHOOD.

It should interest Hawaiian publicists who wish to preserve the aboriginal tongue in the Legislature and the schools and to ultimately get Statehood for the Territory, to know that the ambitions of the people of New Mexico for Statehood have been thwarted by their failure to abandon the official use of Spanish, which is the language of the soil, for English, which is the language of the country. In its report on the aspirations of the New Mexicans for a higher fellowship with the Union the Senate Committee on Territories, of which Senator Beveridge of Indiana is chairman, says:

"Practically all subpoenas, summonses and other processes from justice of the peace courts are in Spanish. The same is true in criminal cases in the federal and territorial courts.

"In political campaigns almost all political speeches are made either in Spanish or in French through an interpreter, and interpreters are used in practically all (it may even be said in all) political conventions.

"An interpreter was used in the last Republican territorial convention, which nominated the present delegate to Congress, and nominating speeches were made through that medium.

"An interpreter is used in the legislature, and both council (senate) and house have official interpreters."

In concluding the report the committee said:

"On the whole, the committee feel that in the course of time, when education, now only practically beginning, shall have accomplished its work; when the mass of the people, or even a majority of them, shall, in the usages and employment of their daily life, have become identical in language and customs with the great body of the American people; when the immigration of the English-speaking people who have been citizens of other states does its modifying work with the 'Mexican' element—when all these things have come to pass, the committee hopes and believes that this mass of people, unlike us in race, language and social customs, will finally come to form a creditable portion of American citizenship. And when the time arrives no one, least of all the members of the committee who have studied the situation on the ground, will object to statehood for this people so far as this particular consideration is concerned."

Prominent New Mexicans eager to change the conditions which the Senate Committee found insuperable obstacles to statehood are actively spreading an English-speaking propaganda, and point with pride to the English-speaking legislature.

The situation in Hawaii is closely akin to this. In our political campaigns interpreters are employed, as also in political conventions; the Legislature now in session has declined to confine its proceedings to English, as is required by the Organic Act; the Organic Act itself makes knowledge of the aboriginal tongue a qualification for suffrage; and the native people urge the propriety of again teaching in Hawaiian in the common native schools. It is obvious, from the action of the Senate committee towards New Mexico and the full acceptance by Congress of the principle involved, that the precedent condition for Statehood here must be the complete abandonment of Hawaiian as a medium of official, legislative and political intercourse.

WORK BEFORE LEGISLATORS.

With county legislation, appropriations, loan bill, and reforms in practice and revision of the laws confronting it, the Legislature enters upon its third week with a vast deal of business that will tax the energies of members and the ingenuity of leaders. It is all important work, every measure will require close thought, and there will be no time for idle discussion, and the people will watch closely if valuable hours are spent in gallery play.

The county measure will be the first to receive consideration, from the present outlook, and there is a unanimity of opinion that there will be many amendments before the measure is passed finally. These however, will be slight, from the viewpoint offered by prior discussion. The coherency of the bill will not be destroyed, as many members favor its passage now with the knowledge that after two years of practical working the still rough spots may be smoothed down, and the law so amended as to approach more nearly to perfection.

The loan bill now before the Senate will receive careful consideration as well, for there are features of such legislation which are necessarily intricate and which, though seemingly small, will have a great effect upon the value of the securities. The fact is that a provision, found in section 202 of the Civil Laws, sets aside all the revenues from the sales of public lands as a sinking fund for the redemption of bonds. On its face this would appear to be sufficient to provide properly for the amortization of the issue. But the records hardly bear out this assumption. The value of the public lands might be placed at $5,000,000 on a liberal estimate, but that would hardly be realized through sales. In the first place, there are buildings which must be used by the Territory, and again, there are tracts which the United States government has taken, the value of which must be deducted from the estimates. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the necessity for ample provision for ultimate payment if bonds are to be sold at fair figures.

The appropriation questions are knotty, as well. If counties are to succeed to all public utilities, the Territory naturally will be averse to the initiation of great projects for improvement, and, as well, will want to go over the salary list of its public servants. Thus the officials whose duties will be greatly curtailed will find, perhaps, that salaries are likewise lessened. This, according to some, will mean a salary bill to carry the government to December 31, 1903, and another to continue the period to June 30, 1905. All of these matters require thought, careful digesting, and will afford statesmen opportunity.

Once more Hawaii is privileged to point with pride to a docile, bridlewise, family volcano, guaranteed to cut no capers, all because it does not get sulky and retire into seeming extinction to brood over how to make trouble.

Funston will be like the man playing both ends if he gets $4,000 of Cuban money under the appropriation by the Island government to pay the insurrectionary army.

LIGHTNING IN THE BALKANS.

There has been a flash of lightning from the dark cloud that has been hovering over the Balkans for some weeks past, and a few Turks have been killed in battle with the Macedonians. Whether this is the beginning of the great war that is to finally settle the vexed "Eastern question" by driving the Osmanli out of Europe remains to be seen. It may well mean the beginning of a decisive struggle. The time has gone by when there can be little wars in the Balkans. There are too many conflicting interests, too many powerful parties who must be reckoned with, whoever is permitted to breed the trouble.

But it is one thing to begin a war to drive out the Turks, and quite another to drive them out. The Turks, in all their history, have always shown a most stubborn disinclination to be driven, and there is a well grounded faith that they will resist now more effectually than they have ever done before. And this is particularly true if, as now seems probable, Russia is elected to do the driving. They are more than hereditary enemies, the Turks and the Russ. They are religious enemies, and that is the bitterest of all enmity. Their embattled armies have met, more than once, in the centuries, and though the Turks have fought as mobs fight, it cannot be said with truth that the Russ has proven his superiority in the game of arms. Even in the last war, with an army drilled and organized on the most approved modern system, with a commissariat second to none in the world, with limitless resources in men and money, the Russians were all but balked of their prey by a brave man with an armed mob holding a petty fortress in the Balkans.

The Turk has learned his lesson since then. The little Greek war showed him possessed of a mobile army, up to date in all things, and this modern army walked through the Greeks as though they had been men of straw. For the Turk is brave, with the bravery of the fanatic, and he adds to his national characteristics a hatred of the Christian, and particularly of the Russian Christian, that will carry him far. Whether Turkey, despoiled of many provinces, could wage offensive war now as in the old times may well be doubted. That she will put up the strongest defense seen in modern time no European expert will doubt for a moment.

Between the politicians who want to drive him out of the country and the sharpers and sentimentalists who are trying to saddle him on the government as a pensioner, the ex-slave must be filled with conflicting emotions.

And now the report is that Bryan has not listed a blooded heifer with his taxable property. Either there is a shadow on the exhibit or the multitude of paragraphs.

RHEUMATIC PAINS will soon wear out the strongest constitution. If relief is possible, Chamberlain's Pain Balm will afford it. This liniment has been a boon to thousands of sufferers. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

THE NEGRO'S POSITION.

The negro question is occupying more and more of the public mind, and many mainland journals profess to see in the attentions paid to the colored voters of the South schemes on the part of the President and Senator Hanna to secure the votes of delegates from those states to the next National Republican convention.

The bill of Senator Hanna providing for pensions for ex-slaves promises to do, in the end, more harm than good, in the light of recent utterances. In the House of Representatives recently, when the matter came up Mr. Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and who will be the Speaker of the next House, declared that no such measure as the one proposing pensions for the ex-slaves will melt with the approval of Congress, now or later.

It is not a question then, of the right or wrong of the matter, but of facts. Mr. Cannon is a strong man, one whose words must be given weight, and to fail to so judge the value of his utterances may mean to misread the signs of the times. Taking it for granted, then, that with Mr. Cannon's followers in the Republican camp and the Democratic strength opposed to such pensions no bill can pass, the danger is that sharpers will use the mere introduction of the measure to prey upon the black man. Once let a smooth tongued rascal of his race show him Senator Hanna's bill and tell him that a contribution is necessary for "promotion," and part of the hard earned money he has put by will be charmed from his pocket. Referring to this feature, as well as the plans found negro states elsewhere, the Washington Star says:

OAK THINKS HE EARNED REWARD

Torrens' Capture May Cause Some Court Airing. Hilo Notes.

Antone Oak the man who claims to have captured Torrens the desperado says he has been cheated out of the reward. In a communication to the Tribune he says he saw the man and was in danger of an attack, that he warned the police and they captured Torrens on his information. The reward of $50 was paid to the police, and Sheriff Andrews says that Oak should have brought the man in himself.

NEW BOARDING SCHOOL.

Preliminary work has already been begun on the Hilo Boarding School. The old building erected in 1856 has been moved back to make way for the new structure. Subscriptions to continue work are still needed.

M'KENZIE WILL LEAVE.

Geo. S. McKenzie has severed his connection with the Volcano stables and will go to the Mainland in April. McKenzie has received word that a gold mine in which he is interested has begun paying dividends and he will go into business at Napa, Cal.

FUNERAL OF DR. REID.

The funeral of the late Dr. Reid was held last Friday and was attended by all the fraternal orders and by the militia.

Dr. Reginald H. Reid was born in Michigan, 29 years ago. He was a brilliant student and at an early age graduated from the Detroit College of Medicine. He finished his professional education with a post graduate course in the University of Berlin.

He was for one year police surgeon for the city of Detroit, and was house surgeon at St. Luke's Hospital in that city for one year.

In 1896 he came to the Hawaiian Islands and has been since that time on the staff of government physicians at different stations.

In 1897, he married Miss Berenice Stansfield Halstead, who with Carol, their only child survives him.

NEWS NOTES.

Onomea will begin grinding cane about March 1.

Rev. Sidney Morgan will hold Episcopal services Sunday in the Hilo Hotel dining room.

Olaf Peterson is planning to plant twenty acres of bananas on his place at 15 miles. Mr. Peterson is a thoroughly practical man and will make a success as a banana planter.

The work of constructing the Hilo dock is progressing with despatch despite the high winds and rough bay. F. W. Thrum of Honolulu is superintending the work, and Mr. Taylor is inspector for the Dock Company. The piling now are being sunk in earth five to nine feet before the lava bottom is reached.

Nathan P. Plunkett, once a resident at this place and well known on the Island, was among the 1500 people who lost their lives in a destructive tidal wave which swept the Pearl Islands in the South Pacific in January. The group that was almost totally submerged lies 500 miles east of Tahiti.

The February number of Side Lights is a most creditable one.

Word has been received of the death of Henry Hayes at Washington. The deceased for many years was journalist and reporter in the United States Senate. Dr. Hayes of Olaa is a son of deceased.

N. C. Willfong left the first of the week for a tour of the out side districts to adjust assessment matters with the plantations, preparatory to going to Honolulu to attend the session of the Board of Equalization.

The devotees of athletic sport at Papaikou have just completed a tennis court and will soon be ready to meet all comers. There is talk of forming a league with teams from Hilo and various points as far as Papaaloa.

Carl S. Smith will leave by the next Kinau upon an extended vacation to the United States. He will not return for six or seven months. He goes first to Chicago and will then spend a week in Washington. He will be in Boston the greater part of the time during his absence. Mr. Smith has been in the Islands five years and this is his first vacation.—Herald.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Monday's daily.)

D. L. Van Dine of the United States Experiment Station returned yesterday from an official visit to Kauai.

Among the arrivals yesterday in the Claudine from Maui was French Consul Vizzavona, who spent the week visiting various plantations.

Sheriff Brown has so far recovered from dengue as to be at his office.

Judge Estee was able to be out again yesterday and opened court as usual.

Judge Wilcox is down with dengue fever, and the police court docket went over yesterday.

The Sumner case was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Ex-Judge Humphreys and Geo. A. Davis.

W. A. Baldwin, manager of Makaweli Plantation on Kauai, who has been seriously ill, is much improved in health.

A petition is being prepared for circulation on Kauai asking the United States to restore the old Hawaiian postoffice system.

The Republican Executive Committee has adopted a resolution protesting against the employment of alien labor upon public works.

There was a brief meeting of the Executive Council yesterday. It was taken up principally with approval of land exchanges made by Supt. Cooper.

The Republican commission appointed to draft county and municipal bills will meet today for the purpose of considering the draft of a municipal law which has been prepared by United States District Attorney Breckons.

Louis Samuels, a negro, cook of the schooner Forest Home, left that vessel in a small boat while intoxicated yesterday and it is feared that he was drowned, as the boat containing only the cook's handkerchief was found later drifting out of the harbor.

The man Fitzsimmons, to whom permission was recently refused to go and dwell on Molokai, where his wife is a member of the leper settlement, has evidently taken to drink to assuage his sorrow. He was found on the street yesterday, and is now in the police station on a charge of drunkenness.

A little error in the warrants made out by Secretary Savidge caused the Senators and the Senate officials to go without money yesterday. Savidge made out the warrants on a form which provided for payment and to "charge the same to appropriation for the expenses of the Legislature for 1903." The two appropriations are separate this session and so Registrar Hapai refused to pay the warrants until the correction had been made.

Two Japanese wrestlers from Hilo, Tanaka and Oyama, bought a jag with some of their prize money last night that was so much stronger than they were that they had to work off a part of it on Ping Men Lung, who keeps a fruit store in Palama. The Chinese stood it for a little while, but when the strong little men began making him a target for his own decayed fruit, he called the police and the wrestlers were landed in jail. The wrestling guild bailed them out later in the evening.

Shipping Commissioner B. Griggs Holt was established in his new office yesterday, and has installed J. B. Diaz as his deputy. Mr. Diaz was deputy under the former commissioner, and has been performing the duties of the office in the interim between that gentleman's retirement and the appointment of a successor. The new office will be rather comfortable quarters when its fittings are all in place.

NEVER GIVE UP.

It is the monotony even more than the pain that makes a long illness so hard to bear. Life is like a long rainy day. One sees all things through blue glasses and walks in the Valley of Shadows. The attention is withdrawn from outside matters and centred on oneself. The various symptoms of the disease, whatever it may be, continually appeal to the sufferer's feeling and fancy until other thoughts can get little welcome in his mind. Sometimes this is merely an affair of a few months, and again it may drag along for some years. It depends on circumstances; no two cases are alike. The words oftenest on the lips of these poor souls are, "Oh, nothing does me any good; I'm sure I shall never get well." Yes, you will. In spite of your lack of faith in medicines let

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

have a chance to do for you what it has done for a multitude who were once as miserable and hopeless as you are. The complaint which it cannot benefit or cure must be incurable. This rare healer is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. It purifies the blood, expels the poisons, stimulates and regulates every function, and infuses vitality where there was naught before but the feebleness and languor of disease. No slow or doubtful action. Try it and thank us for the hint. Effective from the first dose, and inspiring as fresh air let into a dungeon. One bottle convinces. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists here and everywhere throughout the world.

Ringing Noises

In the ears (how disagreeable they are!) become chronic and cause much uneasiness and even temporary distraction. They are signs of catarrh; other signs are droppings in the throat, nasal sounds of the voice, impaired taste, smell and hearing.

Catarrh is a constitutional disease, originating in impure blood, and requires a constitutional remedy.

"I suffered from catarrh in the head and loss of appetite and sleep. My blood was thin and I felt bad all over most of the time. I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and now have no symptoms of catarrh, have a good appetite, and sleep well. I heartily recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends." R. Lose, California Junction, Iowa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh of the nose, throat, bowels, &c., removes all its effects, and builds up the whole system.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, March 2, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		410
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		50
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	24½	24
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	250	
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100		47½
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20	27	30
Honomu	750,000	100	100	
Honokaa	2,000,000	20	12½	
Haiku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	400,000	20	21¼	
Kihei Plan. Co., L'd.	2,000,000	50	9	9½
Kipahulu	150,000	100		60
Koloa	500,000	100		150
McBryde Sug. Co. L'd.	3,500,000	20	4½	4¾
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100		107½
Onomea	1,000,000	20		35
Ookala	500,000	20		11
Olaa Sugar Co. Ltd.	5,000,000	20	10	11
Olowalu	150,000	100		110
Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	15	
Pacific	500,000	100		
Paia	750,000	100		
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		160
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	50	55
Wailuku	700,000	100		
Waimanalo	252,000	100		
STEAMSHIP Co's				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100		100
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw'n Electric Co.	500,000	100	55	
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	50	62½	65
Mutual Tel. Co	150,000	10		
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		115
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.			99	
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c.			105	
Ewa Pl'n 6 p. c.			100	
O. R. & L. Co.				105
Oahu Pl'n 6 p. c.				
Olaa Pl'n 6 p. c.				
Waialua Ag. Co. 6 p. c.				100¼
Kahuku 6 p. c.				101
Pioneer Mill Co.				100

SALES BETWEEN BOARDS.

Twenty-five Honolulu R. T. & L. Co. $65.00.

SESSION SALES.

Ten Hon. R. T. & L. Co. $65.00; 10 Ewa $24.00.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

Day.	February	Baron. 9 a. m.	Baron. 9 p. m.	Therm. Min.	Therm. Max.	Rainfall to 6 p. m.	Humidity	Clouds	Wind	Force.
S	21	29 90	29 85	64	78	0 60	76	8	NE	4
S	22	29 94	29 86	68	78	0 50	59	9-1	NE N	3 0
M	23	29 95	29 85	64	70	0 01	80	5	NW	2-4
T	24	30 01	29 91	56	72	0 02	75	4	NW-N	2-0
W	25	30 02	29 93	56	72	0.00	62	5	N	2-1
T	26	30 00	29 93	61	71	0 00	62	1	NNE	3-0
F	27	30 00	29 99	57	73	0 00	55	10-8	NE	3

Barometer corrected to 32 F. and sea level, and for standard gravity of Lat. 45. This correction is—06 for Honolulu.

TIDES, SUN AND MOON.

Days. March	High Tide	Low Tide	High Tide	Low Tide	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon rises and Sets.
	Large.	Small.	Large.	Small.			
	p.m	Ft.	a.m.	a.m.			Sets
Mon.. 2	6.14	1 4	5 35	11.15 p.m.		6 20 6 15	9.19
Tues. 3	7 09	1 4	6.17	12.05	6.19	6 05	10 15
Wed.. 4	8 12	1 5	7 04	1 20	6.18	6.06	11.12
Thur. 5	9.24	1.5	8.45	2.15	6.17	6.06	a.m.
Frid.. 6	10 40	1.6	9.35	3 18	6.16	6.06	0.10
Sat... 7	11.47	1 7	11.09 p.m.	4 26	6.15	6.07	1 08
Sun.. 8	a.m.		12.26	5 51	6.15	6.07	2.06
Mon.. 9	0.46	1 8	1.25	6 55	6.14	6 08	3 02

First quarter of the moon on the 6th.

Times of the tide are taken from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey tables.

The tides at Kahului and Hilo occur about one hour earlier than at Honolulu.

Hawaiian standard time is 10 hours 30 minutes slower than Greenwich time, being that of the meridian of 157 degrees 30 minutes. The time whistle blows at 1:30 p. m., which is the same as Greenwich, 9 hours 0 minutes. Sun and moon are for local time for the whole group.

Agent Percy Morse, of the Hawaiian-American Company, is suffering from a bad knee, acquired in the football game on Saturday. It is not at all a serious hurt, but painful.

SENATE MUST MEET TO PASS TWO TREATIES

President Roosevelt Said to Be Determined That Cuban and Panama Conventions Shall Be Ratified Without Delay.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—An extra session of the Senate, to consider the Cuban reciprocity and the Panama canal treaties is now thought by those in close touch with the President and leaders of the party to be invitable. The prediction is made that the call will be issued March 5th.

The trust legislation already accomplished will be given a trial next fall when it will be supplemented by further restrictive action.

The Senate spent yesterday with eulogies upon representatives who died during the year. There was a four-hour session of the House, during which time the Democrats continued their filibustering tactics.

GUADALAJARA, March 1.—The volcano Colima is in violent eruption. The lava is flowing from the crater in a great river threatening the town. All the people are fleeing and the vicinity is deserted.

Six months ago Colima became so threatening that work on the Mexican railway between Guadalajara and Manzanillo had to be suspended. Colima, the town, has about 1500 inhabitants and for some time the people have been leaving the place owing to the threatened eruption. The last serious eruption of the volcano was in 1880 but at that time the damage was slight.

In the early part of May, 1902, the smoke from the crater greatly increased in density and almost daily the explosions inside the mountain have increased in force. Some were so violent as to level trees and houses on the mountain side.

All the peons and sheepmen at the base of the mountain long since fled from their homes and have been staying at Colima. Animals around the volcano have all been killed off owing to poisonous gases from the volcano and Colima is terror stricken.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1.—William R. Merriam, who has been in charge of the census, as director, will resign his office.

The Hon. W. R. Merriam, of Minnesota, was appointed Director of Census by President McKinley, and superintended the great work of collecting and issuing the census of the United States for 1900. His position has paid a salary of $6,000 a year and as Congress has made the place a permanent one, with title of head of the Census Bureau, a successor will have to be named.

PITTSBURG, MARCH 1.—The Allegaheny and Monogahela rivers are at flood heights and heavy losses have taken place.

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 1.—Benson, a prisoner in the State penitentiary, today killed a jailor and escaped.

DOINGS OF A DAY IN TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 1.)

$2,000; Hanalei, $3,000; Kelaeua, $5,000.

KANIHO'S NEW MEASURES.

Kaniho gave notice that he would introduce certain bills, and under the suspension of rules these were presented. The first deals with the illicit distilling of spirituous liquors, fixing the penalty at $500 fine and imprisonment not exceeding one year. The second provides that none but citizens shall be employed on public works, and fixes a penalty for infringement. The third creates the office of Transportation Commissioner, at a salary of $2,000 per year, the officer to be elected, with deputies at Honolulu and Hilo, to have supervision over all transportation companies, to look over rates and methods of doing business.

Pulou gave notice that he would introduce certain bills, and the rules were suspended and the bills received and passed the first time. One fixes the extreme penalty of larceny in the first degree at ten years, and for second degree larceny at nine months imprisonment and fine not exceeding $1,000. Penalties for malicious injury are provided by the second bill.

REORGANIZATION OF JUDICIARY.

Knudson gave notice that he would introduce bills providing for the reorganization of the judiciary department, by amending sections 2, 5, 6, 15, 22, 26, 30 (as amended by act 19 of the laws of 1901), 31 (as amended by act 6 of the special session of 1895), 33 (as amended by act 2 of laws of 1898), 36, 37, 38 (as amended by act 56 of the laws of 1898), 49, 53, 56 (as amended by act 12 of the laws of 1896), 59, 71, 74 (as amended by section 2 of act 4 of the laws of 1898), 75 and 80, and repealing sections 25, 28, 34 and 35 thereof.

Paris was given leave to introduce bills, which passed first reading, as follows: Defining and providing for any influencing or attempting to influence voters; providing qualifications for persons elected or appointed to offices in the Territory.

Pulou asked for $1,200 for the Kau court house, and $800 for the jail there.

Wright proposed appropriations for rock crushers for North and South Kona and Kohala, setting forth that the roads there needed top dressing just as much as city streets.

Olii asked for $2,000 for the court house and jail at Waialua.

Hala proposed for roads: Muolea to Hana, $1,000; bridge, Honopou, $600; bridge, Holowa, $1,000; bridge at Waipio, $400.

KALAMA WANTS APPROPRIATIONS.

Kalama introduced a series of resolutions for money for schools and roads as follows: Schools at Makawao, $4,000; Halehaku, $800; Keomuku, $700; various cottages, $5,600; roads at Wailuku, $6,000; from Wailuku to Kahului, $12,000; Spreckelsville to Kahului, $6,000, same to Paia, $10,500; from Wailuku to Maalea Bay, $21,000; Puuhele to Kihei, $4,500; new bridges, $5,750; and roads and bridges in general, Wailuku, $17,200; for general roads on Southern Maui, $56,300.

FREE POSTAGE STAMPS.

Kellinoi then introduced a resolution providing that all Representatives be provided with postage stamps. He said that he had received many letters from constituents, and as each demanded an answer he thought the charge should be against the Territory. There was no objection, though Speaker Beckley sarcastically remarked that he hoped the remainder of the appropriation would be devoted to his stamp account, so he would not have to buy any more stamps for the coming two years.

Purdy asked for $4,000 for a portable rock crusher for Hamakua; $3,000 for a stone bridge at Hilawe, Waipio; and $12,800 for roads in Waipio valley, reaching to Puaahuku.

NEW ZEALAND LAND BILL.

Wright gave notice that he would introduce a bill giving the government the right to condemn waste or uncultivated lands and to make them a part of the public domain. This is an adaptation of the New Zealand land law.

Andrade gave notice of and was permitted to introduce bills as follows, they passing first reading by title: Amending the act relating to exemption of wages, making one half such wages exempt; providing for collection of debts from government beneficiaries; relating to divorce, separation, and annulment of marriages.

Knudson also introduced the bill for reorganization of the judiciary.

TO MAKE MANY LAWYERS.

Kaniho presented resolutions calling for $1,000 for repairing the road from Hoopuloa to Milolii, South Kona; $5,000 for a road from Kawaihae kai to Puako; $60,000 for a road from Mahukona to Pololu, in North Kohala.

Kaniho also introduced a bill providing that all persons having had licenses to practice in district courts for three years preceding shall be given a license to practice in all the courts of the Territory.

Vida asked for an appropriation of $10,000 for water pipes in Kalihi, and $7,000 for repairs to the royal mausoleum.

Wright gave notice that he would introduce a bill providing that 25 per cent of all government realizations be set aside as a sinking fund for purchasing private lands for homesteads.

Fernandez introduced his bill, which passed first reading, providing for a right of action for damages for death caused by wrongful act, neglect or default.

Kealawaa introduced a resolution asking for information concerning the land patent of W. Waiwai of Kalapaua, district of Puna.

FLAG FOR HAWAII.

Kumalae's bill providing for a flag for Hawaii was introduced and read the first time. It is the bill of the last session, legalizing the former flag of the Islands. The same action was taken with regard to the bill of the former session, fixing penalties for procurers and agents and owners of houses run for immoral purposes.

Vida had passed the first time his bill empowering the sheriffs to appear as prosecutors in all courts.

ON BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health next took the attention of the House, Harris introducing a resolution setting forth that as members of the Board of Health were professional men and could not give the time necessary to attend the investigation ordered by the committee of the whole house, referring the whole matter to the standing committee. He moved the adoption of the resolution and Knudson seconded the motion. Kaniho at once moved to table, saying that he wanted the original purpose carried out, the board brought in and all permitted to question the members. Aylett supported the resolution, saying that there was a great amount of sickness in the city, he had the fever himself, and it would be a hardship to call the physicians in here.

Speaker Beckley asked if the physicians, being unable to come here, could appear before the standing committee and give the information. Again, after more discussion, Beckley arose, and, declaring that when the Legislature is in session it is the supreme power, he wanted to know if a committee of this House must seek public servants, or must they come and give their statements to the representatives of the people.

Kaniho led the attack on the board, alleging that if there was such an investigation as planned, there would be a suppression of facts, and the committee would bring in a report which would not set forth all the facts.

Chillingworth resented this, and the Speaker called Mr. Kaniho back to the main issue, compelling him to discuss the question without reference to the reflections on the committee. There was a long discussion, the Speaker showing his leaning. The motion to lay on the table was lost, 17 to 12, Lewis of Hilo and Pulau of Kohala bolting from their Republican associates. The resolution was then carried, 17 to 12, the same ballots showing up. An attempt was made to adjourn, but several Republicans, including the industrious and indefatigable Greenwell, wanted to work, and the House went on.

BILLS ADVANCED.

House Bill No. 14, providing for the macadamizing of Sheridan street from King street to Ala Moana was read a second time and referred to the committee on public improvements; House Bill No. 15, providing for an appropriation of $30,000 for taking care of the expenses of the bond issue for meeting the fire claims payments. The Aylett bill to repeal measure dealing with the segregation of lepers was referred to the printing committee, as the name of the introducer was wrongly placed on the bill. Bill No. 10, to prohibit the Board of Health from condemning property without compensation, was referred to the committee on health.

A request from the Secretary of the Territory for three copies of all bills and two copies of any rules of order adopted was granted. A letter was received from the Secretary also announcing that the Governor had signed the bills for the payment of the expenses of the session of the Legislature. The motion to adjourn was then carried, the only intervening business being the resignation of Harris from the committee on printing, revision and enrollment, and the substitution of Greenwell for that member.

IN THE SENATE.

The Senate held the first all day session since the opening, yesterday. All members were present and two liquor bills were passed each with the unanimous vote of fifteen.

NEEDS MORE MONEY.

A communication from Attorney-General Andrews asking the insertion in the emergency appropriation bill of an item of $1200 for the "civil and criminal expenses" in his department was laid on the table to be considered when the bill is taken up. The Attorney-General states that the appropriation was only $30,000 as against $40,000 of the preceding biennial period. He says also that there has been every effort to cut down expense, but the appropriation is too small and $1200 additional will be required for the remaining five months of the period.

WANT CITY OF OAHU.

Secretary Savidge read a communication from 128 voters of Honolulu asking that the island of Oahu be made into one city and county. The petition favors the Long House bill. It was referred to the County Committee.

Senator Isenberg reported on the Fish Commissioner bill, with a substitute, by which the commissioner is authorized to appoint deputies with the same powers. The report will be considered when the bill is taken up. Senator Brown called attention to the fact that it was inoperative as it made no provision for punishment of violations.

Senator C. Brown reported for the County Committee asking for further time, and stating that he had as yet been unable to secure translations from the House as promised. He stated that unless he got the translation of the Hill very soon, he would have it printed himself. President Crabbe stated that the translation was ready for delivery.

MORE PAY FOR CLERK.

Senator Palmer Woods presented a resolution providing for the additional payment to the Secretary of seven dollars per day for writing up the minutes of the proceedings.

Senator Dickey said he didn't see why the clerk should be allowed extra pay when he had an assistant.

Senator C. Brown said the Senate already had two clerks, the secretary who received ten dollars per day and an assistant who was paid at the rate of six dollars per day. He was opposed to this seven dollars on top of it all, making the item for clerk hire alone twenty-three dollars per day, and said such a thing had been unheard of before.

Senator Achi favored the resolution stating that at the last session there had been an allowance of seven dollars and a half per day for writing up the minutes. He was willing to amend it and make five dollars per day.

Senator Brown replied that writing up the minutes was part of the duties of the clerk, and he didn't think it was right to make an extra allowance, no matter what had been done last session. He had been a member of the legislature since 1876 and never heard of such a thing before. He was willing to vote for a resolution providing for the payment of the clerk in making up the record for Washington, but not for performing his duties. Senator Achi said that Brown had voted for the resolution last session, and the clerk was compelled to work nights to make up his minutes while the other officers of the Senate were through their labors when the Senate adjourned.

Senator Baldwin said he didn't want to shut off the pay, if it was proper, but he didn't believe in voting double salary to any officer.

Finally upon motion of Senator Achi the resolution was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

MONEY FOR EDUCATION.

Senator Dickey gave notice of intention to introduce a bill to provide for local option, and upon motion of Senator J. Brown it passed its first reading.

Senator Achi presented the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, the revenue of the Territory of Hawaii is insufficient to pay the proper expenses of running the Government thereof; and,

"Whereas, the Educational Department of said Territory needs all the assistance it can receive for the higher education of the youths in the Territory of Hawaii; be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii, the House of Representative concurring, in 1903, That the Congress of the United States is hereby humbly requested to make an annual appropriation of $250,000 for the benefit of the Department of Education in this Territory, or, That the Congress of the United States be humbly requested to make a special law, allowing 25 per cent of the net proceeds of the custom revenues in this Territory to be used for the benefit of the Department of Education in this Territory; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby requested to send certified copies of this resolution, one to the President of the United States, one to the Secretary of the Interior, one to the Secretary of the Treasury, one to the President of the Senate, one to the Speaker of the House

Continued on page 8.)

ISLAND INTERESTS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

The Work of W. O. Smith on Molokai and Land Questions---Coming Washington Visitors.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The arrival of Mr. W. O. Smith, of Honolulu, as cabled a few days since, has been followed by much activity on his part in carrying out his special mission. Mr. Smith stood the long journey east splendidly and has thus far escaped the colds, which residents of Hawaii often suffer from in coming to this climate. I saw him at the Shoreham Hotel, where he is stopping, for a few moments this morning. Mr. Smith has reason to be well satisfied with the progress he has thus far made.

"I am dwelling upon one point," said he, just before starting for church. "That is a personal investigation of the leper settlement at Molokai and also of the public land system of the islands by trained men in the government service. Since coming to Washington I have talked with quite a number of Senators and members of the House and have emphasized that matter particularly. We want an opinion from experts who have time to remain on the islands and look thoroughly into the situation."

Among others Mr. Smith has had a conference with Senator Foraker, chairman of the committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico. In compliance with Senator Foraker's request Mr. Smith has drawn up a concrete statement of what he wishes to have done as to public lands and as to the leper settlement. This statement will be presented to Senator Foraker and by him probably to the entire committee.

Things are not in a sufficiently definite shape yet for confident predictions but the prospects are good that Mr. Smith will succeed in having a commission of trained men from the land office and from the Marine Hospital Service visit the islands this summer. The details have by no means been completely arranged yet but good work has been done towards that end. There is reason to believe that President Roosevelt approves of such a plan. Mr. Smith is well convinced that there is no prospect of legislation along the lines of the Mitchell Commission's report at this session of Congress. He is planning to stay until Congress adjourns, but if he can arrange for the visit of experts to the islands during the summer, he may cut his stay short. He has been most kindly received by prominent public men in Senate and willingness to give him an attentive House, who have demonstrated their hearing as to Hawaiian matters. Mr. William Haywood has accompanied Mr. Smith on several trips to the Capitol and has introduced him to those men, with whom Mr. Smith was not already acquainted.

VISITORS TO THE ISLANDS.

In any event there seems to be a good prospect of several important Washington visitors to the Islands during the coming summer. Commissioner of Immigration Frank Sargeant, so Mr. Smith informed me this morning, is planning to leave this city in April for a trip to Hawaii. He is a very close friend of President Roosevelt and his recommendations as to the labor conditions will have great weight with the chief executive. Dr. Walter Wyman, supervising surgeon-general of the Marine Hospital Service, has also told Mr. Smith that he intends to visit Hawaii this summer, although so far as known it may not be an official trip. However the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which has just been reported to the House, will go to the Senate with an item appropriating $80,000 for a new quarantine station at Honolulu. If it becomes a law, the plans and specifications could hardly be worked out in time for Dr. Wyman to do much in applying them but he would be able to gain some better idea about the execution of plans at the station, and there is little doubt but what he would find time to visit the leper settlement at Molokai.

IMMIGRANT STATION.

The sundry civil appropriation bill will also go to the Senate with a provision for a new immigrant station at Honolulu to cost $30,000. Mr. Sargeant will be able to make some further arrangements about the erection of that building while he is in Honolulu.

Both of these items are to be placed upon the bill in the House at the earnest recommendation of Mr. Haywood, who presented the matters to "Uncle Joe" Cannon. They were not included in the bill as reported, but Mr. Cannon has promised that they shall be put on as committee amendments.

Mr. Smith has invited a number of attaches, including clerks of committees and employes of the document rooms at the capitol, who have been obliging Mr. Haywood and others in Hawaiian interests, to an informal dinner at the Shoreham Tuesday evening. It is intended as a compliment to "the men behind the guns," who have helped along by courteous remembrance of Hawaiian affairs. Mr. Haywood and Mr. Pratt will attend, as will Mr. Charles E. Alden, clerk of the Senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico; Mr. C. H. Ridenour, clerk of the House committee on territories; and Mr. J. A. Breckons, clerk of the Senate committee on claims.

MR. PRATT AND FIRE CLAIMS.

Mr. Pratt is still at the Albany. He has been awaiting some reply from Governor Dole that would authorize him to proceed with the negotiations for the bonds under the fire claims law. In the meantime he has consulted with Treasury officials, who tell him that a list of the fire claimants is necessary before issuing warrants for the million dollars authorized by Congress. The Treasury officials say the matter is one chiefly of detail, and can be speedily arranged. It may be necessary to send a treasury clerk to Hawaii with the currency for the payment of the claims, or payments may be made by warrants.

As for the negotiations for issuing the bonds, some regret is felt here that Assistant Attorney General Van Deventer, who is familiar with Hawaiian matters, and who has rendered some of the important decisions affecting the Islands in the last two or three years, is soon to vacate his position. He has been appointed a Federal circuit judge and his confirmation is expected within a day or two.

DAMON'S FISHING CLAIMS.

The appeal of Mr. S. L. Damon of Hawaii from the decision of the courts of the Islands regarding his fishing claims, has been filed the past week with the Supreme Court of the United States. The history of the litigation, which is well understood in Hawaii, is contained in the papers placed before the court, whose decision, of course, will be final.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon has been ill for nearly three weeks, and has not been to the Senate at all. He therefore has been unable to take any part in matters affecting legislation for Hawaii before the Pacific Islands committee.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

TURKS BEATEN BACK AND LEAVE THIRTY ON FIELD

Engagement Reported in Monastir Between Detachment of Sultan's Force and Body of Macedonians and Bulgarians.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, March 1.—An engagement is reported between a detachment of Turks and a body of Macedonians and Bulgarians, in the vicinity of Monastir, in the province of that name.

The Turkish army had moved out from the city to meet the advancing force of the combined enemy, and the battle was a short, sharp conflict. The Turks were repulsed and compelled to retire leaving thirty killed and carrying back many wounded.

Monastir is one of the most important military posts in European Turkey and is a city of fifty thousand people, garrisoned by a large number of Turkish troops. The city is a very rich one and has a large trade as a great amount of the products of the Balkan States are marketed through that point and Salonica. The latter point and Monastir are connected with a railway so that the twenty-five thousand troops that Turkey recently arranged to have at Salonica could be rushed forward to defend the vilayet of Monastir capital.

Monastir is some sixty miles south of Salnik, the place at which the last battle between the Macedonians and Turks was fought, indicating that the Macedonians are carrying their fight toward the seaport of Salonica.

The seriousness of conditions in the Balkans can be realized when it is known that the battleground is only a little more than a hundred miles from Sofia, the capital of Bulgaria, and about five times that far from the capital of Turkey, while the greater portion of the Sultan's troops are drawn from Asiatic Turkey and must be transported and marched great distances through a mountainous country before they can be placed at the scene of the rebellion.

SHANGHAI, March 1.—It is reported that China is contemplating the adoption of the gold basis for the currency of the country. If this is done the system of Japan will be taken as a model.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 1.—It is predicted that Mexico will establish her currency on a gold basis during the present year.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Jeffries and Corbett have signed articles for a prize fight to take place in July. The match will take place under the auspices of the club offering a purse of $25,000 for the attraction.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 1.—McGovern and Young Corbett have been matched for a fight to take place here March 31st.

SHANGHAI, March 1.—The Chinese authorities today made a striking seizure of munitions of war. There have been many importations recently of rifles and cartridges which have been smuggled through to the insurgents. The seizure may have the effect of closing the avenue of supply.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 1.—The mother of Minister Bowen died here today.

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The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pumps.
Weston's Centrifugals.
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The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

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THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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A VILLAGE WONDER

THE HAMLET OF BIG SPRING, WIS. HAS A SENSATION.

Agitation Over the Story of a Woman Who Wanted to Die. Her Condition Due to Serious Ill Health.

Big Spring, Adams county, Wisconsin, is much the same as other country villages where every resident's affairs are pretty well known to everybody else. It was no secret, therefore, that Mrs. Jennette Wilber led an unhappy life and had wished for death as a relief from her suffering. "For twenty-five years I was tortured with indigestion," she says, "but now I am well, thanks to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I have told all my friends of the almost miraculous way in which I was cured.

"Everyone in the village knows of my long sickness. After each meal, gas would form in my stomach and cause me great distress. So great was my suffering that I thought many times it would be a relief to die. Of course I was treated by the best doctors in our section, but the help they gave me was only temporary. I was very careful of my diet but as I became worse I had difficulty in retaining the simplest food, in fact, the smell of food nauseated me. One day I saw Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People mentioned in a newspaper and, although I had tried many medicines without being benefited, I decided to try them. I knew that my case, being of long standing, could not be cured in a day and I gave the pills a thorough trial. I began to improve slowly after taking the first box, and in a few months I was entirely free from indigestion and could eat anything I wanted. Since that time I have been troubled but once when I became run down from overwork. I resorted to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again and was soon entirely well."

Anyone having indigestion or dyspepsia can be cured if Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are given a sufficient trial. These pills act, not on the symptoms, but on the cause of diseases arising from impoverished blood or shattered nerves. They cure partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, nervous headache, after-effects of the grip, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions and all forms of weakness. At all druggists, or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dollars and a half.

NOTHING WRONG WITH TAYLOR

The safe in Wray Taylor's office was opened yesterday in order that his books might be obtained and they are now undergoing examination at the hands of the auditor. An investikation was made also of the Chinese fund and Auditor Fisher stated yesterday from what examiaation had been made the accounts of Mr. Taylor, both as commissioner of agriculture and as immigration agent, are correct. The books



WRAY TAYLOR.

relating to the Chinese fund are somewhat involved and it will require three or four days to make a complete examination though every indication points to absolute honesty in Mr. Taylor's relations with the government.

There was deposited in the First National Bank the sum of $11,000 as an immigration fund, which had not been largely drawn upon recently. The most of the Chinese fund had been in the Territorial treasury for over a year and as far as could be ascertained yesterday there is nothing wrong with the fund deposited to Mr. Taylor's account.

There will be one good result of the strange action of Taylor, and that is that a thorough investigation of the Chinese fund will now be made. There has been considerable talk since the absconding of Wright as to this Chinese fund, and now it has been determined to make up an account of the money since it was turned over by the Postal Savings Bank. The fund now amounts to over $150,000 and there seems to have been no government official directly responsible for its safekeeping, so that there is no record of all the transactions.

* * *

The following named persons are booked for the volcano trip to start from Honolulu on the Kinau at noon on Tuesday: Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Waterhouse, J. M. Littlehale, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Ridgway, Miss Mary Trent, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Houghtelin, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Harrett, C. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Chase, Mrs. Pickens, and L. A. Thurston.

READY FOR WORK UPON COUNTIES

Hawaiian Bill Is Promised for Today.

(From Monday's daily.)

With the Hawaiian versions of the county measure promised to the Legislature today, plans were made yesterfor the pushing of consideration of the bill in both branches.

The Lower House will take up the measure in committee of the whole, and the amendments to it there will be made with all members participating, so that there is little doubt but the action will be rapid and the result highly satisfactory to all the members. As the interest in this bill is great, without doubt the effect of consideration in committee of the whole will prevent misunderstanding, and thus facilitate final agreement.

As soon as he can get the floor Mr. Chillingworth, who is in charge of the measure, will move that it be made the order of the day until it has been disposed of in committee, which will mean that immediately thereafter the bill will pass. If this motion prevails, the bill will be read a second time by title and then referred to the committee, and at once the House will take up its consideration.

The Senate committee is now almost ready to report the bill, the fact that the Hawaiian version was lacking having delayed action thus far. As soon as the measure is taken up, both houses will keep in touch through committees so that there will be little work for the final official conference.

It has been agreed among the members of the House that these unofficial conferences shall be carried on by Messrs. Chillingworth, Kellinoi, Aylett, Kumalae, Long, Kupihea and Purdy on their behalf, and this course, it is thought, will mean that little work will have to be done over, as each body will be aware, as the legislation progresses, of the temper of the other.

The Senate is in shape for rapid work now. Under resolution after Monday next the county law, the loan bill and the appropriation bill must be the order until all are completed.

It is thought that the House can complete its work on the county law in two weeks.

UNPAID BILLS.

Gov. Dole sent to the Legislature Saturday a list of unpaid bills of the Territory amounting to $168,244.86. This amount is exclusive of the advance to the Fire Claims Commission of $4,000 which was collected by a fee which is now being contested in court.

In the Judiciary Department the sum of $7,847.50 for pay of jurors is noted, of which $6250 is for the First Circuit.

In the Treasury Department for various items the sum is $2,241.17.

The Public Works Department is highest with a demand for $152,961.02. Of this amount the largest items are for the new wharf and dredging, the amount being $118,276.70, with $6,228.25 for interest.

The Department of Public Instruction has incurred $1,878.96 in small amounts.

The Commissioner of Public Lands has not been paid $2000 for his trip to Washington.

In the House on Saturday Representative C. A. Long introduced his bill to create the city and county of Honolulu, its boundaries including the whole of Oahu, which would be taken, by the passage of the act, out of the county bill prepared by the Republican Central Committee. The bill provides for a government modeled somewhat upon that of the city and county of San Francisco, dividing the island into twelve wards, each of which is to have one representative in the municipal council. The pay of the council shall be $10 per day for each member when the day's session is four hours or more, and $5 per day for shorter sessions, provided that the council shall sit for not more than twelve days in one month. The entire machinery of a city government is provided, the several officers being salaried as follows:: Mayor, $3,000 per annum; city clerk, $2,400; auditor, $2,400; treasurer, $2,400; city attorney, $3,000; city judge, $3,000; five district magistrates, each, $2,500. In addition to these, there is a commissioner of public works, appointed by the mayor and council, at a salary of $2,400 a year; a chief of police and a fire chief, appointed in the same way, each at a salary of $2,400, and a commissioner of parks, who is to serve without pay. Members of the board of education, one from each ward, are to have no salary, and there are to be road supervisors, the same as now. The city judge is to hold court every legal day, and the police and fire department are to be run on the promotion for merit system.

The act carries an appropriation of $500,000 to carry it out for the first year. The first election under it is to be held in November, the officers elected to take charge on January 1. All Territorial property, except the Capital and Judiciary buildings are to be turned over to the municipality.

* * *

High Sheriff Brown is confined to his home with an attack of dengue fever that he has been trying for some days past to fight off without going to bed.

* * *

A man named Puha was arrested yesterday for having stuck a knife into the groin of one Kent and broken the flesh off. The wound was not serious.

HAS PLANS FOR FARMS ON MAUI

Boyd Looking Into Agriculture on That Island.

MAUI, Feb. 28.—The small farming idea has taken strong hold on the island of Maui where, as a matter of fact, the first small farming ever attempted on the islands was done, long years ago, as kamaainas will remember. The Maui News, in its last issue, has this to say editorially upon the subject:

"The Islands do not present the field for small farming, which the virgin west presented to eastern farmers, and it would be cruel kindness to lure an indiscriminate immigration of the farming class from the states to the Islands. But it is no less true that intelligent small farming will win out in the end on the Islands. Proposed immigrants should be told in advance of the blight and insect pests which they will have to encounter. But it is sure that the ingenuity of man can overcome these temporary hindrances to small farming, and men will come here whose energy and knowledge will win them success and competency on thousands of small farms throughout the Islands."

In the news columns of the same paper is the following with reference to the plans of Land Commissioner Boyd and his plans for the advancement of the small farming idea on that island:

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd has spent a very active ten days on Maui, and if the plans which he has formulated are carried out, the matter of small farming, of which he is an ardent advocate, will receive a much needed impetus on Maui.

He will recommend that the Kamaole tract consisting of 2500 acres be subdivided into homesteads in lots of 40 to 60 acres. This land is chiefly valuable for hog and stock raising, with some grass land, which is being destroyed by the spread of lantana. The Alae tract consisting of between 500 and 600 will be subdivided into 20 and 40 acre tracts. This is good corn land, and offers an inviting field to American farmers.

The Omaopio tract, formerly leased to the Haleakala Ranch, is panini land, about 1900 acres in area, principally valuable for hog and cattle raising, with some good farming land. This tract will be subdivided into 40 and 60 acre tracts. The Wailuanui tract at Keanae, of about 1000 acres; is to be surveyed and subdivided into 20 and 40 acre tracts. This is the best piece of land offered, and a colony of American farmers should be able to do well here.

Eight hundred acres of the Kahakuloa tract is to be subdivided into two tracts of 400 acres each, and an attempt to establish dairy farms on them will be made. If successful other tracts in that district will be turned into dairy farms.

With reference to the immense area of land between Keanae and Nahiku, Mr. Boyd states that the government is prepared to subdivide and sell it to homesteaders, but that a good road from Nahiku through this district to connect with the road at Kailua is seriously needed, and he shall urge the construction of such a road.

THE BIG NEW DITCH AT KEANAE

MAUI, February 28.—The survey of the new ditch from Keanae is progressing rapidly. There are three surveyors constantly employed, and a number of laborers to cut away the undergrowth. The survey from Keanae to Honomanu gulch is all complete, and the party is at present employed between Kailua and Waikamoe. At Holawa the new waterway will join the old Haiku ditch, the property of the Hamakua Ditch Company, which means Paia and Hamakuapoko Plantations. This proposed new ditch will drain a fine watershed at Keanae, running almost to the Nahiku boundary, and will be a most valuable addition to Paia, Hamakuapoko and Kihei when completed.

RAIDING GAMBLERS.

The Makawao police, under Deputy Sheriff Edgar Morton, were unusually busy last Saturday night and Sunday morning in raiding Kula gambling resorts. At Waiakoa Saturday night they broke up a game of "fan tan," capturing four of the Japanese participants. At Keokea there's a small house built especially for a gambling den. It has eighteen doors in all, eight leading from the room in which the games of chance take place. Early Sunday morning it was a race between the police and the spies of the gamblers. The former won, but time was so short that they were unable to properly surround the resort, but had to rush in quickly, securing only six of the large number of Chinese playing "fan tan." A bail of $10 each was forfeited on Tuesday by the gamblers.

STRAY NOTES.

There's a fierce rivalry at present between the several meat markets of Wailuku. As a consequence there has been a drop in the price of beef of several cents per pound. The former rates were 18 cents, and 16 cents for the choice cuts. The present ones are 12½ cents, and from present indications it will go lower.

Land Commissioner E. S. Boyd of Honolulu visited Omaopio government lands on Monday, and was at Kamaole, Kula, on Tuesday.

On Wednesday, the 25th, the Maui Sugar Company at Huelo, finished grinding for the season, with a total of only 300 tons of sugar. This amount was a disappointment to Manager Myers, who was led to expect by his predecessors in office a crop of 1,500 tons. The acreage under cultivation was also much smaller than was given out.

Saturday night, the 21st, the plantation store at Huelo was entered by a burglar, whose petty thefts consisted of two razors, 95 cents in change, and a dozen handkerchiefs.

Ed Rogers is the new Sheriff's clerk at Wailuku.

Kamaainas state that snow on Haleakala means a prosperous season for agricultural enterprises. In the winter of 1855 and 1856 there was a snowfall on Haleakala similar to the heavy snow cap of last week, and the yield from the wheat lands of Makawao and vicinity the following year was unusually large.

After several postponements from inclement weather, the Ladies' Reading Club of Makawao met at Maunaolu Seminary the afternoon of the 27th. Robert Louis Stevenson was the author read. There was a large attendance.

J. L. Zumwalt, formerly of Maui, is doing well as the proprietor of a general merchandise store at Colusa, Cal.

Mr. Pond of Honolulu, agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, has been doing Maui the past week.

Two brothers and a sister of Mr. J. N. S. Williams of Puunene have been his guests recently. They have also been making trips into the cool country of Makawao and Kula.

Tuesday, the 24th, Mrs. Alana of Makawao gave a fine luau in honor of the birthday of her little son. Among the thirty guests present were E. S. Boyd of Honolulu, W. T. Robinson and W. H. Cornwell, Jr., of Wailuku.

Senator H. P. Baldwin made a flying trip to Puunene and Kihei this week. He returns to Honolulu today.

H. Penhallow and bride were among the arrivals by the Claudine of Wednesday. Mr. Penhallow, who is bookkeeper for the Wailuku Plantation, was recently married in Honolulu.

The K. of P. concert in Wailuku was postponed from last Saturday night until tonight out of respect to the late George Hons.

Weather—Extremely cold: there was another heavy snowfall on Haleakala on Tuesday.

NOTES FROM THE MAUI PAPER.

Puunene and Kahului ought to be able to put up a strong team of ball players.

An epidemic of matrimony has invaded Central Maui during the past week.

Orange, lemon and lime trees in Wailuku are unusually heavily loaded with young fruit this season.

A Teacher's View.

The principal of a government school on one of the other islands has written a letter concerning the proposed change in our school system, from which we are permitted to make the following extracts:

"In regard to county control of schools, I say that I am entirely opposed to any change whatsoever in the present system of schools in this Territory.

"And it will be a sad day for the schools of this country, when they are put under local control to become the rewards for party services, and the buffet of community whims and spite.

"In former days a teacher went into a school in this country with a feeling of security as to the tenure of his position during the faithful performance of duty, but when the schools become the prey to political changes contingent upon local control, such security will be a thing of the past.

"Formerly a teacher felt that he could give of his means in promoting the welfare of his community, but when the change comes, if it does come, he will not feel like doing so for he will not feel so secure in his position."

* * *

INFLUENZA is always more or less prevalent at this season of the year. This disease is very similar to a severe cold and if allowed to take its course is liable to cause serious results. The best treatment for influenza is to avoid exposure and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. This medicine gives immediate relief and if used as directed, will ward off all dangerous consequences. It leaves the system in a natural and healthy condition. It always cures and cures quickly. All druggists and dealers sell it. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd. agents for Hawaii Territory.

WANT THE TRANSPORTS

The Merchants Will Ask for Them.

Concerted action on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association will shortly be centered in a joint memorial to the proper authorities at Washington asking that Honolulu again share in the benefits growing out of the transport service by having the vessels call at this port en route to and coming from Manila.

C. M. Cooke has been appointed a committee of one from the Chamber of Commerce to confer with W. W. Dimond, appointed as a committee of one from the Merchants' Association, as to the best means of the bringing the matter to the attention of the war authorities. Both committeemen were chosen on Thursday afternoon. They have not yet held a meeting but will do so at an early date to draft the form of the memorial.

All the merchants of Honolulu realize that there are pecuniary benefits to be obtained from having the transports stop at Honolulu either going to Manila or returning to the mainland. There is a disposition on the part of the merchants to believe that it is an unwise discrimination for United States transports to cut out Honolulu, a domestic port, and call at Nagasaki, a foreign port. As Honolulu is an American port and troopships leave anywhere from $2,000 to $8,000 at each call, the local merchants have decided to make a strong bid for obtaining this amount, which under the present schedule of the transport service would be spent here twice a month. The schedule calls for one transport to leave San Francisco each month and one is to leave Manila each month, making twenty-four transports a year which would stop here if the Washington authorities favored the merchants' memorial. Taking $5,000 as an average for each transport this would give Honolulu an additional cash revenue of nearly $120,000 per annum.

The local merchants are ready to combat the argument that it is cheaper for the transports to take the great circle route by making the counter-argument that the transports of necessity have to put into Nagasaki for coal and supplies on each trip. Their argument is that if any port in the Pacific is to be favored it should at least be an American port, and that port should be Honolulu.



Beauty, splendor, elegance! Rich and heavy braids! Long and flowing tresses!

Ayer's Hair Vigor feeds the hair and makes it grow long and heavy. It stops falling of the hair, completely cures dandruff, and keeps the scalp clean and healthy.

As a dressing for the hair you will certainly be greatly pleased with it.

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There is no doubt about this. You need have no fear of being disappointed. We speak with a knowledge that covers over fifty years of experience with this valuable preparation.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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$50.00.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

WRIGHT FOUND GUILTY.

(Continued from Page 3.)

first charge and not guilty on the second charge.

"J. H. BLACK, Foreman."

The first count in the indictment is the embezzlement of the Hawaiian Electric Co. check and the second relates to the shortage found in the Public Works Office by Deputy Auditor Meyers. This amounted to $4,982, and was alleged to be money taken as clerk of the market and as chief clerk.

Defendant's counsel immediately gave notice of motion for a new trial and of exceptions to the verdict. If a new trial is refused an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

Wright received the verdict without emotion. The court fixed Tuesday morning at nine o'clock as the hour for passing sentence.

BOYD CASE NEXT.

The Boyd case will be heard on next Tuesday and other criminal cases will be taken up Monday. Judge De Bolt made an order last evening instructing the jurors on the regular panel who were excused pending the conclusion of the Wright trial, to return Monday morning.

BETTER THAN A PLASTER.—A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back, or pain in the side or chest, give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

The quarters in the Custom House hitherto occupied by the Shipping Commissioner will be used by the customs inspectors and by Weigher Macauley. H. Griggs Holt will occupy his office on Queen street, west of Nuuanu, tomorrow.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

EDWARD M. BOYD.

Plantation meetings were the rule of the past week and as a result there is now more knowledge of the ins and outs of the various estates, the outlook for the future and the investors have some basis for considering the values of the various shares which are being traded in on the local market. The reports have been exceedingly satisfactory and the conditions are such as to give the greatest promise.

The first grinding reports indicate that the season's crop will be in excess of anything that has been thought possible. One of the best posted men in the Islands, gave as his opinion recently that there would be not less than 430,000 tons of sugar turned out as the result of the present season's campaign. This will mean a correspondingly large increase in the returns from the crop. Mr. Pollitz recently put the cash value of the output at $25,000,000, but others make it as high as $30,000,000. This is based on even lower prices than now seem probable.

The sugar rates continue about 3.75, but there are growing indications of better rates. Thus the price of beets in London swells almost daily and the disparity between beet and cane sugar prices is more and more glaring. Where at the beginning of the year there was a discrepancy of only about four cents a hundred there is now a difference of 28 cents and the London market is strong. This is unusual and creates the impression that there must be soon a corresponding advance in the raw cane price. This is the view contained in the Willett & Gray circular, the last to reach us being of date of February 11th. In the course of a discussion of the raw sugar status the circular says:

"Raws.—What we said last week regarding the raw sugar market is fully confirmed by its course during the week under review. The downward reaction ended at 3⅝c.; the Cuban planters were encouraged to hold on at anything below this figure and, as a result, the bulk of the business of the week in spot sugars was done on a basis of 3⅝c. for 96° test Centrifugals, with the latest transactions, at the close, showing 1-16c. advance from this level—say at 3 11-16c., regular terms, and at 2c. cost and freight for Cuba Centrifugals, 96° test, which is equivalent to 3 11-16c., duty paid. The re-opening on Monday of some of the closed refineries started a new demand for raws, which has brought about the improvement noted, and it is doubtful if there will be any occasion for any recession in prices, inasmuch as the European markets are now considerably above the parity of our markets, with the disposition everywhere to maintain prices.

"Receipts for the week were very small, being only 9,810 tons at four ports U. S., and stock is reduced 6,190 tons, but the stocks in U. S. and Cuba together have increased 22,810 tons for the week. We expect a moderate increase in both receipts and meltings next week.

"There was nothing done during the week to change the firm tone now prevalent in Europe on the sugar questions. They did not follow us on our recent decline, neither have they advanced materially, but, at the close of the week, stand ¾d. higher than at the beginning, and the price now of 8s. is at a parity of 3.94c. per lb. for 96° test Centrifugals here, against our present quotation of 3 11-16c.

Independent of our Cuban supplies of raw sugars, we have the British West India markets to consider at the moment. These markets are now at —say 3.69c. for 96° test, while the European markets are fully ¼c. per lb. higher. At any greater difference than ¼c. per lb. between U. S. and U. K., the United States stands in position to lose their usual supply of sugars from the British West Indies and see them directed to their home market in Great Britain. This is another reason why we look upon 3⅝c. as marking the low point from which a continued improvement should set in."

There is one feature of the reports of the plantations which is being used to create a favorable impression, and that is the yield of sugar. The Ewa figures indicate that there will be little or no falling off at that standard estate, and Oahu will be close behind if not abreast, as reports from the mill show that the average of the crop so far milled is about ten tons to the acre. Waialua is showing well and Honolulu will have some fine cane to handle and will show improved conditions. Oahu will begin this week using oil in all departments. There have been prepared after careful experiments a system of tanks and there will be a saving according to the estimates of Consulting Engineer Lorenz, of about 33 1-3 per cent of the fuel bills. Mr. Lorenz has installed for the estate his own burner, by which the oil is forced under the boilers by a combination of steam and air, and he expects great things from his invention. He has had wide experience in this matter, having used oil in Russia and Roumania and brings to the problem here experience and ideas which cannot but be effective of good result. It is believed that the system at Oahu will be found to be a model one.

There has been much discussion during the week of the plan for a depositary for territorial funds. The plan meets with hearty approval of the bankers as to its main proposition, but there seems to be little enthusiasm for it when the Fire Claims bonds are made a condition precedent. There will be, it is said, an amendment to the bill, making it possible for banks depositing with the Treasurer bonds of the Territory of any issue to receive and hold deposits from the Territorial funds. It is probable that there will be an enabling clause, so that county funds may be deposited with banks.

The bonding proposals are being watched with interest by bankers, and there promise to be some suggestions from them later, as the plans are put into shape. Thus there is a feeling that there must be a provision for a sinking fund, to retire the bonds, or there will be little stability in the issues. The bankers who will bid for the Fire Claims bonds are looking for some act of the Legislature for the making a Territorial issue of the $400,000, and with proper sinking fund clauses, that issue will be a security which will appeal forcibly to the investor.

The stock market during the week has been devoid of interest, and the five days totals show big trading in Ewa alone. Of that stock 985 shares changed hands at the ruling quotation, $24; two hundred McBryde, at $4.50, was next; one block of Kahuku, 125 shares, at $22 took the third place; and 75 Waialua at $52.50 came next. These are at the standing prices. Seventy Hawaiian Sugar was sold at $28 and 34 Olaa at $10; while of Ookala there was a block of 15 at $8.50. Rapid Transit is steady at $65 and Railroad is a little better, 40 shares being sold at $95. The bond market is firm with a sale of $10,000 of Ewa 6 per cents at $100.

The month past has seen the changing hands of 2951 shares on the Board of which 1625 were Ewa. Singularly that stock is one that shows a decline during the month, the rate being now a half point off the high. In practically every other case there has been an advance, Pioneer Mill with seven and a half points leading. The dividends paid yesterday were: Ewa, ½, Brewer & Company, 1, Hawaiian Electric, ½, Waimanalo, 1 per cent.

Thus far Kahuku is the only estate to go to a quarterly basis. There is still a chance that Ewa may do so, but in general the plantations are waiting for an easier money market before making the change. They feel in the premises that there is need for the monthly returns, as the people of the city are doing business on a monthly basis and to cut off the dividends might make a blockade in the payment of bills and thus in turn reach the larger houses.

THE SENATE DOES WORK

(Continued from Page 2.)

chance of their ever becoming a law.

Senator C. Brown favored the resolution but with an amendment that the Senate could order otherwise if it desired. He said he did not believe a Senator should be required to pay out of his own pocket for translation of appropriation or other bills introduced at the instance of the government. Private bills where some one was to benefit he thought should be translated before introduced.

Senator Kalauokalani objected to the measure saying that the Senate should make all translations and pay for them. He argued that the native members could not introduce all the bills they wished and it would curtail their privileges if they were compelled to pay for translations out of their own pockets. He proposed as an amendment that the Senate should pay for all translations at the rate of fifty cents a folio. Senator Crabbe stated that if the bill was a good one the Senate would order it translated, and if was only a trifling measure it would be money wasted to have it translated and printed. He said that all members would suffer alike, and Senator Achi added that the native members would get the best of the deal, as they could do their own translating.

Senator Kalauokalani replied that the members were there for the public good, and that if a Senator translated a bill he should be paid by the Senate.

Senator J. T. Brown argued that the Senators were all sent bills and petitions from the country districts and it would be too much to expect the members to pay for this translation. He moved to amend that constituents who sent bills in could have them translated by the Senate.

Senator Isenberg moved that the resolution carry, but that the rule begin only after the twentieth day of the session, and with the C. Brown amendment, the resolution was passed.

LICENSE QUESTION.

Senator Dickey moved that when the Senate adjourned it should be until ten o'clock in the morning of the following day, unless otherwise ordered, and the motion carried.

Senator Crabbe introduced a bill to authorize the granting of licenses for the sale of beer, ale and cider by grocers doing business of over $100,000 a year outside the business districts of Honolulu and Hilo. The annual license fee is $250. The bill passed its first reading and was ordered printed.

BAR ASSOCIATION BILLS.

Senator C. Brown introduced five bills which had been recommended by the Bar Association and approved by the judges and they passed their first reading, and were ordered printed.

The first of these bills defines felonies as an offense for which the punishment is death or imprisonment for a longer term than one year.

A second act defines larceny as of two grades, first and second degree, larceny in the first degree to be thefts of property valued at more than $50, the punishment for which may be ten years or under, larceny in the second degree, is a theft of goods valued at less than fifty dollars and the punishment for which is imprisonment for one year or a fine of $1,000.

Senator Dickey moved that this bill be printed without translating it as every one understood it, and this was ordered done.

The third bill introduced by Senator Brown defined the crime of assault and battery. For assault upon an officer of the law the punishment is fixed at one year's imprisonment or a fine of $1,000 while for assault upon another the punishment is $100 fine or six months' imprisonment.

In another bill the punishment for receiving stolen goods of the value of $100 or over is fixed at imprisonment for five years or $500 fine, and for lesser offenses at one year's imprisonment or a fine of $100.

The punishment for malicious injury is fixed at one year or $1,000 fine. Senator Brown stated that the purpose of these bills was to lessen the punishment so that the cases could be finally disposed of by the district magistrate without bothering the grand jury.

COUNTY BILL COMING UP.

Senator Achi moved that after March 9th the County, Loan and Appropriations bills be made the special order of business in the Senate unless otherwise ordered. Senator C. Brown stated that he wanted to go ahead and get through, but that the County bill had not been printed in Hawaiian and until it had been his committee could not go ahead. The Senator from Kauai had objected to a consideration of a bill he didn't understand, and Senator Brown thought he was perfectly right. The resolution was adopted.

HOME RULERS OPPOSED ACHI.

Senator Achi also introduced a resolution requesting the Committee on Public Expenditures to report an appropriation bill covering the six months from July 1st, 1903, to December 31st, 1903. Senator Brown asked what was to be done with the rest of the biennial period, to which Achi replied that it would be covered in the County bill.

Senator Brown replied that the Legislature would still have to appropriate money for the Territory and it would be much better to wait until the County bill was passed before making any rash suggestions.

The resolution was lost all but Achi voting against it. "What's the matter, don't you want the County bill?" asked Achi, when he saw the hands of the Home Rulers go up in opposition to his motion. The natives smiled without answering.

ACHI GOES FOR HOUSE.

When the House bill appropriating $40,000 for the expenses of the House was read for the second time Senator Achi moved to amend it so that the appropriation would be but $27,500.

"That is the House bill," suggested Senator Brown.

"I know it," replied Achi. Then he stated that he was opposed to such a large appropriation, that the Senate required but $25,000 for two sessions, and the sum he named should be sufficient for one session of the House. He figured that with thirty members the expense of the House would be $7,500 more than of the Senate, and then said he was willing to allow another $2,500 and make it $30,000. The previous session had cost but $45,000 and here the legislature had already appropriated $65,000 for this session.

Senator J. T. Brown moved that the bill pass, and there being no second to Achi's motion, the bill was given its second reading and will be passed today.

PESTS AGAIN.

The horticulture bill to prevent the introduction of pests was passed finally, after having been read section by section. There was but one amendment, namely to include the earth in which plants are brought as subject to examination.

Senator Paris stated that there should be some way of including ports of entry other than Honolulu, but to this was answered that the commissioner could appoint such persons as he desired.

Senator Achi suggested a fee of not to exceed ten dollars for each examination of plants introduced, but this was voted down.

Senator Isenberg stated that fruits were not allowed to land at San Francisco from Hilo because of pests. He related an instance where his father had brought along a lot of pineapples which had been thrown in the sea at San Francisco. He had told Wray Taylor before leaving to arrange with the California authorities for the admission of Hawaiian products. Mr. Isenberg stated also that pests from Japan had killed nearly every rose bush in the city and a law should be passed to compel offenders to pay for this sort of thing.

Senator C. Brown said he recollected when oranges grew so thickly that they could be picked anywhere in the country, but now the pests had killed two-thirds of the trees, and oranges had to be imported now. He said also he formerly had about sixty varieties of roses on his place but not one could he grow now. Senator Paris also spoke in favor of the bill and it was passed unanimously.

At a little after twelve a recess was taken until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was devoted to a reading of bills already introduced. The bill appropriating $30,000 for fire claims expenses was given a third reading and went to the Ways and Means Committee. The depository and income tax bills went to the same committee after second reading by title. The bailiff bill went to the Judiciary Committee as did the Dickey bill on holidays. The Dimond franchise bill was referred to the Public Lands Committee.

The loan act was also given a second reading and referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

NEW BILLS.

Senator Paris gave notice of bills amending the tax on carriages, and one fixing jury fees.

Senator Wilcox gave notice of a bill to regulate the practice of medicine and providing for a medical commission.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Senator McCandless gave notice of a bill granting E. C. Winston and associates a railroad franchise on Oahu, which aroused considerable interest. The bill was given its first reading by title and ordered printed.

The bill provides for a thirty years' franchise for a railroad which may be operated by steam or electricity. It is to start from a point near King street on the extension of Queen street west of Nuuanu stream; thence along King street or the extension of Queen street over and across the intervening land to Kalihi, thence up and across Kalihi Valley and under, through or over intervening ridges into the District of Koolaupoko, thence to the District of Koolauloa and to Kahuku Plantation mill.

Construction must be commenced within two years from the approval of the act by Congress, and ten miles of the road must be completed within two years. A penalty of $500 is provided for a speed greater than eight miles an hour, and the rates are fixed at less than six cents a mile for first class and four cents a mile for second class passengers. Overcharges are to be punished by a fine of $100 to be paid to the person overcharged. For fifteen years the property of the company is to be exempt from taxation.

At seven minutes after two the Senate adjourned for the day.

SAVE YOUR HAIR
With Shampoos of
Cuticura



SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and re regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. Is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1½d, 2s 9d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturers, J. T. Davenport, 33 Great Russell St., London.

KEEP WARM ON
COOL PRIMO
IN WINTER

It tones the whole system, adding life to the blood and making it do its work better. Prescribed by doctors as a tonic because it is pure.

No beer sold in Hawaii will stand the chemists' test for purity with Primo—the beer that's making itself famous in Hawaii.

Buy from the Brewery if your dealer does not sell it.

TELEPHONE MAIN 341.

FOUND A SKIRT OF HUMAN HAIR

The Hilo Tribune tells the following interesting story of the discovery in Kona of a number of rare Hawaiian relics:

"A report was brought in this week from Kona telling of some new and interesting discoveries in the caves in Kealakekua cliff. After much effort and no little danger, Sam Hali managed to gain entrance to a cave hitherto unexplored. Some rare tapas were found, many of which were in an excellent state of preservation. Calabashes of rare kou, and hula skirts made from human hair were brought forth to light from the tomb in which they had lain since the time of the early Kamehamehas.

"In one cave there was found an iron coffin. The lid had been removed and the occupant of the narrow house was gone. Old natives who were interviewed upon the discovery tell of a visit of King Kalakaua some years ago, when he entered these ancient burial places and removed the bones of some of the royal dead to the mausoleum at Honolulu. It is the opinion of these natives that the broken iron coffin once contained the remains of a close relative of either the first or second Kamehameha.

"In the cave which contained the tapa there was also found the skirt made of plaited human hair, bracelets and anklets studded with white teeth, and gourds and many other rare and ancient curios. However, there was no sign that this cavern had been used as a burial place. After exploring this cavern, the daring cliff climbers scaled the side of the precipice, a distance of fifty feet, by means of a ladder. No important finds were made after this laborious climb. Some of these articles are now in possession of Senator J. D. Paris on whose lands the caves are located; but most of them were undisturbed in the gloom which had hidden them for decades."

YES OR NO?

Honolulu People Are Respectfully Asked to Answer These Questions.

Is there anything in the evidence of one's senses?

Is there anything in the testimony of one's friends?

Can reliance be placed upon statements from people we know?

Are the opinions of local citizens of any greater moment than those of strangers?

Would you sooner believe people living in some far-away place than residents of your own city?

We think not! for home proof can easily be investigated.

Mr. W. J. Maxwell of this town, Truant officer, writes thus: "I sueffred with a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invarable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion, I went to the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Franz Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes $2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.



ARRIVED.

Friday, Feb. 27.

S. S. Doric, Smith, from San Francisco, at 4 p. m.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

Inter-Island steamer Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kauai ports.

Wilder steamer Kinau, Freeman, from Hilo and Maui ports.

Wilder steamer Lehua, Naopala, from Molokai ports.

Sunday, March 1.

W. Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Kahului.

I.-I. Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kauai ports.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, from Hawaii and Maui.

Monday, March 2.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Beadnell, from the Orient.

Am. bark R. P. Rithet, McPhail, from San Francisco.

Schr. Ka Moi, from Hawaii.

DEPARTED.

Saturday, Feb. 28.

O. & O. S. S. Doric, Smith, for the Orient.

Inter-Island steamer Kauai, Bruhn, for Honokaa.

Inter-Island steamer Waialeale, Mosher, for Kauai ports.

Am. schr. H. K. Hall, Piltz, for San Francisco.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Gas. schr. Eclipse, Townsend, for Hawaii ports.

Am. schr. El Dorado, Smith, for Puget Sound.

Friday, Feb. 27.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Waimanalo, at 11 a. m.

Schr. Kawailani, Ulunahele, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.

Am. schr. E. B. Jackson, Maas, for Sound, in ballast.

Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco, with sugar.

Am. ship Clarence S. Bement, Grant, for New York, with sugar, at 8 a. m.

Monday, March 2.

O. & O. S. S. Coptic, Beadnell, for San Francisco.

Inter-Island S. S. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kauai ports.

Inter-Island S. S. Iwalani, Piltz, for Kauai ports.

Wilder S. S. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports.

Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per stmr. Kinau, from Hilo and way ports, Feb. 28.—I. S. Dillingham, S. N. Gilmore, Otto Rose, A. Humburg, F. Waldron, wife and daughter, P. C. Bezzell, F. H. Hayselden, Jr., T. Wolff, Mrs. J. Paico, Mrs. W. Inman, A. E. Sutton, W. Thompson, G. B. Curtis, Miss Ivy Richardson, Peter Lee, E. A. Fraser, D. B. Maconachie, A. C. Aubrey, C. Akona, Dr. J. H. Raymond, C. C. Henion, M. S. Azeveo, Dr. T. Nemura, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, S. F. Thomas, J. P. Medeiros.

Per Stmr. Claudine, from Maui, March 1: H. P. Baldwin, P. M. Pond, Mrs. D. H. Davis, Consul Vizzavona, C. E. Copeland, B. Clarke, W. G. Ogg and wife, Rev. J. P. Kapihe, Hop Yune, W. Fisher, S. Kugumoto, Mrs. Willer, G. B. Curtis, W. D. Holt, E. S. Boyd.

Per Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai, March 1: Mrs. Hamano, Mrs. Garica, M. Rosenbledt, Miss M. Helfers, A. G. Silva, J. Horopoy, K. Youshioka, C. H. Smith, D. L. Van Dine, H. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. S. De Freest, J. S. Ozeroedo, An Hung, Dr. G. Nagaihara, P. I. Mori, G. H. Allen, Major H. Harris, and 32 deck.

Departed.

Per stmr. Mikahala, Feb. 26, for Kauai ports—D. Rose, F. Weber, G. H. Allen, T. R. Keyworth, F. Gay, Mrs. Elston, Mrs. W. E. Smith, A. Robinson, H. P. Faye, Dr. Schultz, J. Blackie, Rev. H. Isenberg, E. C. Peters, Miss Goodacre and 24 deck.

Per stmr. Lehua, Feb. 26, for Kaunakakai—Mrs. Auld, W. C. Meyer and wife.

The big freighter Nebraskan is due at this port with mail on next Wednesday.

The Kinau will get away for Hilo on her regular run today, and so will the Claudine and the W. G. Hall.

Captain Tripp, of the Harbor Master's office, is one of the latest to be taken down with dengue fever.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY is intended especially for coughs, colds, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received giving accounts of its good works; of aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it robs that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious, and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith, & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii Territory.

MARRIED.

WALSH—KIRKLAND—At Kahului, Maui, February 25, 1903, by Rev. Father Julian, William Walsh of Fougene to Miss Mabel Kirkland of Kahului.

DOINGS OF A DAY IN TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 5.)

of Representatives, and one to the Delegate of the Territory of Hawaii to the Congress of the United States; and, be it further

"Resolved, That the Delegate of the Territory of Hawaii is hereby requested to use his best and continued efforts to carry out the wishes of the people of Hawaii as herein expressed."

MONEY FOR HAWAII.

Senator J. Brown introduced three resolutions providing for appropriations for Hawaii. One was for a number of roads in South Hilo, to be inserted in the loan bill; a second was for $2,000 for increasing the electric lights in Hilo; and $1,200 for roads in Puna. The resolutions are to be considered when the appropriation loan bill comes up.

Senator Paris introduced a bill amending the old law, and providing for a tax of $5 upon carriages, automobiles and other vehicles, and for a tax of $2 upon bicycles.

Senator McCandless introduced a bill amending the exemption law of 1901 and providing for the exemption of certain personal property from seizure, execution, etc.

He introduced a bill, also, providing for garnishees of public beneficiaries, and repealing act 50, session laws of 1890, which is in conflict with it. Both bills were given their first reading and ordered printed.

BALDWIN WANTS TO KNOW.

Senator Baldwin introduced a resolution on behalf of the committe on ways and means, calling upon the Treasurer of the Territory to give a detailed statement by islands of all the revenue received by the government during the year 1902. The statement is to cover also the taxes paid by the sugar plantations, copartnerships, and other corporations separately. Separate statements are asked of the receipts on each island of the property tax, of income tax, of license fees, from water works, from harbor masters, from fines, penalties and costs, and from all other sources.

Senator Baldwin stated that the information is needed so as to ascertain how much each island contributed to the revenues, and Senator Brown moved to amend to require two copies, so that one could be furnished the county committee. The resolution passed.

Senator Isenberg presented a resolution asking that the item of $10,000 be inserted in the loan bill for water pipes upon Kalihi road. Senator McCandless suggested that the Senators keep these resolutions in their desks until the loan appropriation bill was introduced, and the resolution was tabled.

BREWERY BILL PASSED.

The brewery bill was then passed unanimously. This provides a license of $250 for the manufacture of malt liquors, and it went through without amendment, excepting to give all courts jurisdiction of violations of the law.

The bill remitting the five cent tax on beer also passed with fifteen ayes. Senator C. Brown inquired whether or not any of these taxes had been paid, as it was likely to open up a lot of litigation, but there are no such claims, as the law was never enforced.

The 8-hour labor law also passed unanimously, with slight amendment. This was simply striking out the "etc." after "clerks, laborers, and other employes," as Senator Brown stated that the "etc." had no legal meaning.

The bill providing for a tax of $250 for retail beer licenses started the greatest amount of discussion. McCandless wanted to amend to make the license $500 instead of $250. Isenberg objected, saying that a low license was needed so that there would be no incentive to sell other liquors. He stated that there had been a large increase of crime and drunkenness since the Primo saloons were closed, and if the number of saloons were limited by a high license the people would go back to drinking swipes.

C. Brown also spoke against the amendment, saying that if the license was increased there was likely to be an evasion in the sale of hard liquors. He spoke also of the increase of crime in Kakaako and outlying districts since the Federal court ruling knocked out the small saloons.

Senator McCandless replied that saloon men themselves were in favor of the $500, and he didn't see why the Senate should object to an increase of revenue. Senator Baldwin said he was against saloons, but there had to be something of the kind and he favored $250. The amendment was finally defeated.

Another amendment was passed, excluding the low license saloons from a district bounded by Alakea, Beretania, River street and the waterfront.

An amendment by Senator Brown excluding the saloons from within 150 yards of any school or church premises also carried.

The bill passed its second reading as amended, and will come up for passage March 4.

Three communications from Secretary Carter were read. One was to the effect that the Governor had signed Bills No. 1 and 2, and he also made requests for three copies of each bill and report and two copies of the Senate rules. The request was granted.

A notification was sent also stating that 25 copies of the session laws of 1901 had been forwarded to the Senate.

Senator Achi gave notice of bills to reorganize the judiciary, to amend the law relating to admission of attorneys at law, and relating to divorce, separation and maintenance.

OPPOSITION GAS PLANT.

Senator Achi also introduced a bill granting a gas franchise for the island of Oahu to A. L. C. Atkinson and his associates. The bill provides for a fifty year franchise, the price for the gas not to exceed $3 per thousand feet. The company is to pay to the Territory 2½ per cent of the gross receipts, and to furnish the government 50 gas lights free of charge, to be increased each year by five. The act, to become operative, must be approved by Congress.

The following bills were given second readings and referred to committees: Exemption bill, to ways and means; repeal of tax on spirituous liquors, relating to compensation of clerks, to ways and means; to authorize construction of electric system, to public lands committee, to be held until Superintendent Cooper presents his plan for building a conduit to hold all wires.

The bill providing salaries for the circuit judges was referred to the Judiciary Committee, the pastor oil bill to Public Lands. Baldwin objecting to having it referred to the Ways and Means Committee, as he said he was interested, as Spreckelsville plantation is running over with the plant. The bills relgrring to assault and battery, the receipt of stolen goods and relating to larceny were referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill repealing the stamp duty on corporation stocks went to the Ways and Means Committee.

At 2.10 the Senate adjourned.

Shipping Notes.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

The bark Annie Johnson was loading at San Francisco on February 16 for Honolulu.

The Kinau brought 301 sheep, sixty-nine hogs, one horse and a cargo of assorted merchandise.

The schooner Rosamond arrived at San Francisco 24 days out from Honolulu on February 18.

The Waialeale came in from Kauai yesterday morning, put her cargo of sugar aboard one of the big fleet, and sailed again in the afternoon for the Garden Isle.

Boatman J. A. Durrant failed to properly display his badge yesterday, and was taken in hand by the police and landed in the city prison. He gave bail and was released.

The Texan, of the Hawaiian-American line of freighters, sailed yesterday from Kahului to Hilo. The Nebraskan left San Francisco with mail on Feb. 25 and is due at this port on March 4.

The ship Kenilworth began taking sugar from the steamer Maui yesterday, having got rid of the last of her coal, and will shift to the Railway wharf to finish loading early next week.

The barkentine Dimond arrived from San Francisco yesterday, twenty-one days out, with a cargo of assorted merchandise and a deck load of railroad ties. The vessel had a rough time coming down.

Now that the removal of the office of the Shipping Commissioner to lower Queen street will bring a lot of seafaring men to that locality, perhaps some effort will be made to clear away the roof of dry goods boxes that obstructs the sidewalk about the corner of Nuuanu. As the boxes stand, they are a serious menace to navigation.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The American bark Carrolton from Newcastle is 58 days out and about due.

The Claudine brought the following cargo for Honolulu: 5,599 sacks sugar, 58 sacks taro; 23 sacks rice; 112 hogs; 1 horse, 103 packages sundries.

The Inter-Island steamer Nonau arrived yesterday morning at 7:20 from Hawaii with 1,400 bags of sugar for F. A. Schaefer & Co. The purser reports the Mauna Loa at Honuapo. The weather along the Hamakua coast was foul.

A NEW NEWSPAPER

Beginning with Monday, March 2nd, 1903, the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY proposes to publish a semi-weekly newspaper dealing especially with official, corporation, legal and financial notices.

The name of the paper will be

THE

Official and Commercial Record

The reason for its publication is as follows:

There are seven daily and weekly newspapers now published in Honolulu, in the English language, viz: The Advertiser, Gazette, Daily Star, Weekly Star, Bulletin, Weekly Bulletin and Independent.

Scattered through these are the following official and commercial matters which every business man and lawyer must keep more or less in touch with, viz:

(1) By Authority notices, of all kinds, appointments, calls for tenders for supplies and for contracts, lands for sale or lease, proclamations, etc., etc.
(2) Court notices concerning estates, bankrupts, commissioners sales, etc.
(3) Sheriffs notices of levy, execution, sale, etc.
(4) Mortgage foreclosures.
(5) Executors, Administrators and Guardians notices.
(6) Assignees notices.
(7) Bank notices.
(8) Corporation meetings.
(9) Corporation elections.
(10) Corporation notices in general.
(11) Partnership notices.
(12) Power of Attorney appointments.
(13) Society and lodge meetings.
(14) Real Estate sales and Mortgages.

During the week ending January 31, 1903, there were published in the said papers 73 such notices.

Unless a man reads all seven of these papers, he is never sure that he has seen a notice which may be vitally important to him. For example, of these seventy three notices above referred to:

Readers of the Daily Advertiser saw.....34
" " " " Star saw. 16
" " " " Bulletin saw. 30

while there were quite a number that did not appear in either of these dailies.

It is proposed to collate all of these notices from the several papers, and print them all without charge, with other notices of a similar character, in THE OFFICIAL AND COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Without, therefore, interfering with the individual preferences of advertisers, nor with the present patronage of existing newspapers, nor with notice to the general public through the several existing newspapers, business men and attorneys through this medium, will be certain that *all* of these notices will be brought to their attention without their having to wade through all the newspapers.

It is proposed to issue the paper twice a week on Mondays and Fridays, and to charge therefor $2.00 a month.

The proposition has been thoroughly canvassed in the business community, and has met with hearty approval and financial support sufficient to guarantee success.

The initial number of the OFFICIAL and COMMERCIAL RECORD will be found in the office of every Bank and every leading attorney and commercial house in Honolulu.

The paper will be invaluable for filing and reference, and those desiring to subscribe should make immediate application at the business office of the

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE COMPANY, LTD.

MOST men are bound to their business. Most women are bound to their household cares. So tight are the ties, or so great is the interest that as long as they keep up and around they don't pay attention to the everyday ills which beset them, But you should, for those are forerunners of serious sickness. Don't delay, realize your danger now. Consider your condition. Are you sleepless? Is your body branded and blistered by eruptions? Is your appetite failing? Are you nervous and irritable? Is your breath bad and your tongue coated? These are a few of the symptoms that indicate the rising tide of disease. The present is yours, act now.

KICKAPOO SAGWA
MAKES NATURE WORK

It has saved thousands from just such peril. It drives out the impurities that taint the blood. It enables the stomach to digest and assimilate the food. It cleanses the kidneys and tones up the liver by removing the obstructions that prevent the harmonious working of the great organs of the body, it enables Nature to carry on its work. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa is Nature's own remedy, a compound of healing roots, barks, herbs and gums, that cleanse the system and promote the healthy action of the physical organs.

"I had no appetite and could not eat or sleep well. I took one bottle of Kickapoo Indian Sagwa and have felt no pains since, while my appetite is good and I sleep well. That bottle of Sagwa was worth 20 times its cost to me."—William Cowperthwaithe, Manila, Ontario.

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VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. Tug Iroquois, Rodman.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Alice McDonald, Am. schr., Bender, Newcastle, Feb. 19.
Aurora, Am. bktn., Jorgenson, Newcastle, Feb. 19.
Alpena, Am. schr., Birkholm, Newcastle, Feb. 6.
Andromeda, Nor. bk., Iquique, Sept. 23, in distress.
Am. bk. R. P. Rithet, McPhail, San Francisco, March 2.
Forest Home, Am. schr., Elverson, Feb. 14.
Fort George, Am. sp., Gove, Nanaimo, Feb. 22.
George W. Curtis, Am. sp., Calhoun, Nanaimo, Feb. 2.
Geneva, Br. schr., Vancouver, in distress.
Kenilworth, Am. sp., Taylor, Oyster Bay; Feb. 3.
Kaiulani, Am. bk., Colly, San Francisco, Feb. 17.
Marie Hackfeld Ger. sp., Wuhrmann, Bremen, Feb. 19.
Paramita, Am. sp., Backus, Newcastle, (in distress).
Robert Lewers, Am. schr., Underwood, Port Gamble, Feb. 20.
W. H. Dimond, Am. bknt., Hansen, San Francisco, Feb. 28.

Deeds Filed.

List of deeds filed for record, February 26th, 1903:

First Party.	Second Party.	Class.
Hawaiian Sugar Co.—W. G. Irwin and E. S. Spalding.....		D
Tr. C. H. Banning—F. Wundenberg		D
F. Wundenberg—J. A. Magoon....		D
B. C. Walker and husband—W. G. Irwin		D
Mrs. B. L. Simon and husband—Mrs. T. Louisson		D
Wm. S. Louisson—Mrs. T. Louisson		D
J. L. Louisson—Mrs. T. Louisson		D
W. C. Achi—W. R. Castle.....		D



The "Star" Ventilator.

Storm-proof, effective, for ventilating factories of all kinds, public buildings, residences, etc.

Merchant's Metal "Spanish" Tiles

Ornamental, Storm-Proof, Easily Laid

These tiles are recommended by leading architects, engineers and builders of first class buildings. Merchant's "Gothic" Shingles, copper, galvanized steel screw plates. Send for illustrated book-let of our specialties, mailed free upon application. MERCHANT & CO., Inc., Sole Manufacturers, 517 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

BY AUTHORITY.

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

In accordance with and by virtue of a power of sale and other provisions contained in that certain indenture of mortgage dated March 29th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, in Liber 192, pages 87, 88 and 89, from Kim You, Goo Lung, Nee Pang, Chang Kok, Young Yee, Wong Kai alias Wong Kok, Hung Kong, and Hung Tai, all of Kahana Valley, Koolauloa, Island of Oahu aforesaid, copartners doing business under the firm name of Hop Lee Wai Company to Tai Hop Wai and Lee Wai of said Kahana Valley, copartners doing business under the firm name of Tai Lee Wai Company, and by said Tai Hop Wai and Lee Wai, copartners doing business as aforesaid duly assigned to Lum Kin, Trustee, of said Kahana, the undersigned, by indenture dated October 12th, A. D. 1899, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds, in Liber 192, pages 411 to 413, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Lum Kin, Trustee, present assignee and holder of said mortgage, intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of principal and interest and promissory note secured by said mortgage when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all the right, title and interest of said mortgagors doing business as aforesaid in the property described and referred to in said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan in Honolulu, Island of Oahu, aforesaid on Saturday the 14th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

For further particulars apply to Mott-Smith & Matthewman, rooms No. 606 and No. 607, Stangenwald building, Honolulu aforesaid, attorneys for the undersigned.

Dated Honolulu aforesaid, February 18th, 1903.

LUM KIN, TRUSTEE,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

The property aforesaid, covered by said mortgage consists of all the right, title, and interest of the said mortgagors in and to:

(1) That certain indenture of lease for the term of twelve years from July 1st, 1899, made the 29th day of March, A. D. 1899, between said Tai Lee Wai Company and said Hop Lee Wai Company and in the premises demised thereby situate at said Kahana, consisting of forty acres more or less at the annual rental of Twelve Dollars per acre.

(2) All buildings, fences, improvements and structures on said demised premises.

(3) All horses, working animals, swine, poultry, tools, implements, plows, harness, yokes, barrows, all furniture and all personal property of every kind and description owned by said mortgagors and used in connection with said demised premises.

(4) Rice and paddy on said demised premises.

LUM KIN, TRUSTEE,
Assignee of Mortgagee.

2463—Feb. 20, 24, 27, Mar. 3, 6, 10 and 13.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE Fifth Circuit, Territory of Hawaii. At Chambers, in Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Ana Kini of Waipake, Koolau, Kauai, Deceased. Order of notice of hearing petition for administration.

On reading and filing the petition of J. J. Dunne of Honolulu, alleging that Ana Kini of Waipake, Koolau, Kauai, died intestate at Waipake, Koolau, Kauai, February, A. D. 1891, leaving property in the Hawaiian Islands necessary to be administered upon, and praying that Letters of Administration be issued to the petitioner, J. J. Dunne;

It is ordered that Friday, the 20th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., be and hereby is appointed for hearing said petition in the Court Room of this Court at Lihue, at which time and place all persons concerned may appear and show cause, if any they have, why said petition should not be granted, and that notice of this order be published in the English and Hawaiian languages for three successive weeks in the Hawaiian Gazette and Kuokoa, newspapers in Honolulu.

Dated at Lihue, February 12th, 1903.

(Signed) J. HARDY,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

Attest: JOHN A. PALMER,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit.

2462—Feb. 17, 24, Mar. 3.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the matter of the Estate of Joaquin Garcia and Antonino Garcia, Minors—Order to Show Cause on Guardian's Application to Sell Real Estate.

On reading and filing the Petition of Maria Gloria Rodrigues, the Guardian of Joaquin Garcia and Antonino Garcia, minors, praying for an order of sale of certain real estate belonging to said ward situate in Wailuku, Maui, and setting forth certain legal reasons why such real estate should be sold.

It is hereby ordered that the heirs and next of kin of said ward and all persons interested in the said estate, appear before this Court on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, A. D. 1903, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the court room of this Court, in Wailuku, Maui, then and there to show cause why an order should not be granted for the sale of such estate.

Dated at Wailuku, Maui, Feb. 21st, 1903.

JNO. W. KALUA,
Judge of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

(Seal.)

Attest:

L. R. CROOK,
Clerk of the Circuit Court of the Second Circuit.

2456—Feb. 24, Mar. 3, 10.